RS. 166-8
Will buy a
ROYAL WEST-END CYCLE.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1918—19

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIA

MOTOR CYCLES.
English made from Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 1,750 Quotations free from
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.,
52, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. VIII, NO. 33 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	To
5th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,4
12th ,,	PLASSY (a)	7,330
19th ,,	MALWA	10,446
26th ,,	NALDERA (b)	15,888
5th Mar.	CALEDONIA (c)	7,895
12th ,,	DONGOLA	8,572
19th ,,	CHINA (d)	8,056
26th ,,	NARKUNDA	16,952
2nd April	KALYAN	8,118
9th ,,	CALEDONIA (e)	7,987
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	7,572
23rd ,,	MANTUA (f)	11,430
30th ,,	SICILIA (g)	1,902
		0,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminat voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said And Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
28th Feb	NEURALIA	9,082
About middle of April	MASSILIA	8,200

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th Feb.	DILWARA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghais.
23rd ,,	MANTUA	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Perian Gulf

Date about	Steamers	....
3rd Feb.	PURNEA	Karachi and P'Gul.
4th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi Coasting 9-30a.m
9th ,,	KAROA	East and South Africa via Pebunder.
10th ,,	BARODA	Mombasa only.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Osada	5,660	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
(a) Malacca Maru	M. Tsuruhashi.	5,373	18th Feb.	21st Feb.
Bielefeld	Long	4,460	17th Feb.	23rd Feb.
(b) Kawachi Maru	R. Arakida	5,879	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
Tenshin Maru	M. Kitamura	4,021	8th Mar.	20th Mar.
Tsushima Maru	Y, Okuno	6,746	10th Mar.	23rd Mar.
Delagoa Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	16th Mar.	1st Apr.

(a) This steamer arrive from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
(b) This steamer has 3rd class accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Durma Maru	R. Yago	15th Jan	26th Jan.
Burma Maru	S Kobayashi	30 th ,,	1st Feb.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Kasado Maru	T Watanabe	15th Feb.	28th Feb.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Captial	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED

ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,600	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	2
Reserve Funds	15,69,858	4	5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyredabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawapore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London ,Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lueknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be accertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

General Manager.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$29,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 765,242
Reserve Fund	£ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CORRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

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that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, controls their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the
SECRETS OF
HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
WRITE FOR IT TO-DAY.
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE
TINNEVELLI—INDIA.

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EMPIRE OF INDIA
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Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.
MODERATE PREMIA—LIBERAL CONDITIONS
aims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.
WANTED: Agent.
Apply to:—
THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
—Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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OFFICE ROOMS
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GODOWNS
LEFT
To Be Let
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GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
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ROOMS, No. 1 2

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TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
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For further information Apply to
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH., D.
Managing Director.

Head Office
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agent.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS.
For all particulars and forms apply to—— G. N. B. Vas.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Branch Secretary,
Resident Manager, Calcutta. LIFTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
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We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and. Workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patea, BOMBAY.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS
SPECIALITIES: Mineral Acids, Industrial Chemicals, Laboratory furnitures, Fitting and Metalic Apparatus.
IMPORTERS OF: Chemicals, Biologicals, Bacteriological and other apparatus, Reagents and Chemicals, Photographic, Pyrotechnic Electroplating etc.
For Price lists, apply to:
The Oriental Industrial Co.
Chemical Works: Manicktolla, Calcutta.
Office: 9, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY-Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL	f. 80,000,000..	= £ 6,666,666.
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 42,513,284..	= ,, 3,542,774.

HEAD-OFFICE at AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Sourabaya
Bandoeng	Medan	Solo
Cheribon	Padang	Tebing Tinggi (Deli)
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Telok Betong
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore, Penang.
CHINA Shanghai, Hongkong.
JAPAN Kobe
BRITISH INDIA: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.,
BOMBAY: Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
THE BOMBAY BRANCH of the Netherlands Trading Society issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange and undertakes general Banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Act. Agent.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

FOR A SOFT CLEAR SKIN

EASTERN climatic conditions are a serious menace to beauty, but they can be successfully resisted by regular use of Ven-Yusa Face Cream.

Ven-Yusa restores and preserves natural beauty and softness of the skin by the application of oxygen in a novel form. It is the best tonic a sensitive or wrinkled skin can have, and it removes that unsightly shininess caused by heat and perspiration.

Make it a habit always to give the face and hands a few touches of Ven-Yusa on going out and coming indoors. As Ven-Yusa is gently rubbed in, one really feels the benefit of the oxygen fresh in the skin.

For roughness, sunburn, and to counteract the drying effect on the skin of Eastern heat and dust, Ven-Yusa is unique.

There is nothing more beneficial than regular use of this new oxygen beautifier. Ven-Yusa really does

WONDERS FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Re. 1 of all Chemists & Bazaars.

PIMPLES, BOILS & BLOTCHES.

A person suffering from eruptions of the skin has much to endure. It is not merely the discomfiture and irritation and painful sensation, but life is made miserable by depression of spirits. The liver is torpid and the kidneys are partially inoperative, and you feel languid and weak. The disease is in the blood, and when the system is not cleansed through the usual channels Nature asserts herself and forces portions of the impurities through the skin in the form of Pimples, Boils and Blotches. External remedies—powders, ointments, lotions—only alleviate; they do not get at the cause. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills get at the cause by removing the disease from the Blood. They cleanse the system by stimulating the liver and strengthening the kidneys which filter the Blood and drive out the impure matter through the bowels.

They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Ailments.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS are a purely vegetable sugar-coated medicinal preparation, carefully compounded by experts, and are manufactured on the premises under the direct supervision of the proprietors. The care taken in the production of these Pills is illustrated by the manner in which they are packed. Instead of being put up in cheap wooden boxes—that absorb poisonous and other substances—they are packed in glass bottles, at a cost of five or six times that of wooden boxes. The extra cost is more than made up in the satisfaction of knowing that the pills reach the public just as they left the laboratory, unaffected by moisture or climatic changes, and free from contamination by contact with any foreign matter.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores generally at R 1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for R 5.00, or will be forwarded on receipt of price by The W. H. COMSTOCK CO., LTD., 21 Farringdon Avenue, London.
Sole Proprietors.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS FOR THE LIVER

RIDE A **B·S·A** MOTOR BICYCLE

The B.S.A. Trade Mark is a Guarantee of Quality.

For Solo or Sidecar

The smooth running, ease of control, and ample power of a B.S.A. Motor Bicycle is a revelation. A long acquaintance with a B.S.A. will demonstrate the sturdy and scientific construction which ensures unfailing reliability. Good service can be confidently relied upon from B.S.A. machines under all conditions.

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4¼H.P. SINGLE CYLINDER,
6/7H.P. TWIN CYLINDER, also
B.S.A. COACHBUILT SIDECARS.

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The Elphinstone Co. - Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works - Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay
The Popular Cycle & Motor Co. - - Agra
Penrey Lall & Sons Ltd. - - - Delhi
Importers: Sen & Pandit

The Royal Pioneer Cycle Co. - Meerut
Central India Machine Co. - - Jubbulpore
Roshanlal Nountiral - - - - Quetta
North India Motor & Cycle Agency - Bareilly
The Provincial Cycle & Motor Co. - Meerut
Moona Lall & Sons - - - Cawnpore
Md. Ekram Khad - - - - Benares
C. D. Motishaw - - - - Allahabad
Spence Ltd. - - - - - Calcutta

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Scientifically perfect
GERMAN TOOTH PASTE.

Makes teeth dazzlingly white
Removes the Tartar
Sweetens the breath

Can be had of

Sole Agents:—
DHAWAN, BAWA & Co., OR **SHAH & Co.,**
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Chemists, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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Apply for our new Catalogue

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Petrol, Tyres, Tubes and all requisites for the MOTOR CAR Can always be had at moderate rates from
THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILES Co., Ltd.,
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The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.

GENERAL MANAGER, "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld. Attractions.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-NIGHT at 5-30 p.m.
Sharp
Eastern Tours, Ld.
present the
ROYAL OPERA COMPANY
In a Repertoire of
WORLD FAMOUS COMIC OPERAS
LAST FEW NIGHTS.

To-day Tuesday, 8th Feb. at 9-30 p.m
"DOROTHY"

To-morrow Wednesday 9th Feb. at 9-30 p.m.
"MARITAN."

Thurs. 10th; Fri. 11th, Sat. 12th at 9-30 p.m.
Sunday 13th Feb. at 5-30 p.m.
REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
"THE ROHEMIAN GIRL"

Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m., after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p.m.
Anita Stewart
in
"The Combat"
The story of a loveless Marriage and a woman's unyielding faith.

THE EXCELSIOR
February 18th to 22nd
THE NEXT THEATRICAL EVENT
THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
NEW MUSICAL PRODUCTION
"THE DOLLAR PRINCESS"
50 Bombay Leading Amateurs taking part. Produced by Mr. James McGrath
Plans will open at Rose & On Wednesday Feb. 9th.

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Daily: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
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WE HAVE HERE FOR YOU
A RECHERCHE PROGRAMME

Pathe Gazette

Ascent of the matterhorn
A unique Scenic Film

The 8th Annual round up
Thrilling Sporting Events taken at the Annual Fixture at Pendleton Origon.
Thrilling Stunts by Cow-Boys and Cow-Girls.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's Tour in India
H.R.H. OPENS MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
GARDEN PARTY AT MADRAS
POLO TOURNAMENT
PRESENTATION OF COLOURS.

The Empress
Daily 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
"Trail OF THE Octopus"
Featuring the immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for keeps
4th, 5th and 6th Episodes.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

THE MAJESTIC
(Tram Terminus Girgaum)

The newest Sensible Serial of the Season
TRAILED by THREE
a splendid chapter play of the Master passion of Human Life full of Suspense, glowing with rich romance and dangerous adventures,
featuring
American stage idol
STUART HOLMES
and beautiful dauntless
FRANKIE MANN.

FIRST INSTALMENT
Commences to-day
follow it and you are bound to follow the others.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
To-Night
The Second instalment of the Feature serial
THE PIRATE GOLD
Episodes 3 & 4
PATHE GAZETTE
latest.
A COMIC CARTOON & COMEDY
Time:
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15
POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malarial, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weakl Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 16 each

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc., etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. 2.

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 48

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
6 yds. x 44 ins. of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 88

LADIES' STOCKINGS
of Pure silk 72 & mercerised 21/- per doz.

SOCKS
Pure silk 36 & mercerised 12/- per doz.

HANDKERCHIEF 24" x 24"
Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each.
Price list on Application.

Shri Krishna & Co.
Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

KEEP YOUR EYE!

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our 'Lotus Honey Safe' remedy of nature. 1 dram Re. 1-8, 2 dram Re. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to:
NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal.
(Dept Eye.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSISTANT retouching essential. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 4710

WANTED for short time, a man, knowing French and German languages. Apply KANJI PRAGJI & Co., Chemists, Princess Street, Bombay. 2 R2366

WANTED—A competent CLERK to take charge of Share Department, only experienced men need apply stating age, experience and salary expected to Box No. 1755, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8132

WANTED AT ONCE.—LOCOMOTIVE DRIVERS for a metre gauge Railway in the Kolaba District. Apply personally with papers to the MANAGER, Tata Power Company, Nawsari Buildings, Bombay. 2 R 2372

WANTED—A first class FITTER, competent in Cotton Spinning machinery. Good pay to deserving person. Apply with testimonials and previous experience to Box No. 1783, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1 R 2368

WANTED.—An intelligent CLERK for a Steam Navigation Company's office, one who has thorough knowledge of correspondence and who is capable of taking entire charge of shipping department only need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1761, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2304

MISCELLANEOUS.

MATHERAN HOPE HALL HOTEL—Undoubtedly the best. Good Food, comfort, etc., assured. Private dining table. R2225 7970

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AGRICULTURE, DAIRYING ETC.—Situation required by ex-Manager (for many years I/C large Govt. Grass and Dairy Farms India) Crops, Dairy-Farming, Cattle Breeding, Irrigation Machinery, Baling of Fodder, etc. Pensioned active, under 40, amstaner English: Box No. 1731 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8203

WANTED.

WANTED On hire, a HAY BALING PRESS with engine (Oil or steam) immediately. Please apply to "D" c/o DATTATRAYA & GANESH Cloth Merchants Karjat Dist. Kolaba. C 8146

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN CAR 1920 Model good condition. Apply to STANDARD AUTOMOBILE CO., opposite Parekh Hospital, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. R2295

OFFERS are wanted for purchase of 8,000 ink Extract 2 ounces Blue Black bottles. Apply Box No. 1783, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2349

FOR SALE—Cheap CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR, 4 seater, 12-14 Horse Power. Price Rs. 3,500. Apply Mr. VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. R2309

LANDAULETTS FOR SALE—Just landed and unpacked at Dadabhoy Ruttonji, 552, Girgaum Gaiwari, near Kandavari, Bombay. 3 R2367

FOR SALE—One KODAK CAMERA 4A (cabinet) GOERZ DAGORE double Combination Lens, F. 6.8. Plate as well as film. Complete with accessories. Rs. 250 or near (worth Rs. 450) also one SODAWATER Machine, Three-bottle-club Rs. 150 or near (worth Rs. 350) also one GERMAN DORKOPP Cycle Complete in order Rs. 100 net. Write previously for appointment:—E. H. BAM, 63, Ragunath Dadaji St., Fort. R2359

FOR SALE—NEWLY LANDED ENGLISH RACE HORSES—1. EIDERDOWN, br.f., 3 yrs. by White Knight—Airashu. 2. ROBINA, b.f., 2 yrs., by Buckstead—Lady Birdie. 3. AULIVIA, b.f., 2 yrs., by Galloping Simon—Brown Plum. 4. STORTHING, b.f., 3 yrs., by Levanger—Proponent. 5. SOME SCRIBE, ch.c., 3 yrs., by Poet Laureate—Another Attempt. The above have all won races this year. 6. LADY RHEIMS, b.f., 3 yrs., by Jackdaw—Pond Lily. Ran 2nd to Crater at Birmingham this year. 7. FLYING CURIO, b.m., aged, by Curio—Beeswing, will measure. For further particulars apply to—Capt. J. B. CAUTLEY, C. Bleach, Thoburn House Fort. R 2357

TO BE LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET on fourth floor, Ismail Buildings. Apply Messrs. MORARJI GOCULDAS AND CO., Hornby Road. R2371

NEWLY BUILT BIG GODOWN of the size 117 x 33 x 27 and 72 x 45 x 27 at Norsingpura Jail Road South, see for rent ABOOBAKAR ABDOOLREMAN, Kolsa Mohalla, Pydhoni. R 2358

PLOT OF LAND 79 square yards in Tarwadi Lane near Cheera Bazar, at present with iron sheet loose shed to let for any purpose. Pucca structure arranged in certain conditions. Apply Dr. MADAN, Kandewadi Corner, Girgaon. 1 R2338

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be closed for all purposes from February 17th to 28th (Both days inclusive) 1921.

By Order,
F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager,
Land and Bunders. C8179

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.

H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7142

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay, 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS,
Managing Agents.
C 7989

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Conqueror	5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of a Mill at Ghatkoper will be received at the office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1921, at 1 p.m. Forms of tender can be had from and plans and specification can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA, M.S.A.
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1921. C8169

PHOENIX MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERFECT TRAINING IN DRIVING MOTOR CARS, Practice on Ford and other English and American Cars.

Special Feature—Ladies coached by a lady driver.

School will open from 1st February, 1921.

For particulars apply to:—
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.
Jetha Street, Lamington Road, Byculla.
C 8110

REWARD RUPEES 200

LOST

ON MONDAY, 31st January, 1921, between Chira Bazar and Tank Bunder or between Tank Bunder and Green Street, Fort, via Frere Road,

Three Account Books, in Gujarati, for the Samwant Year 1976, made up into a newspaper parcel.

Any person bringing the same to the undersigned, at the office of Messrs. Choonilal Harilal & Co., in Green Street, Fort, Bombay, will receive the above reward.

MANILAL JUGALDAS,
3rd February, 1921.
3 R2363

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD,

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Registered Office of the Bank at 7, Merzban Road, Fort, to transcat the following business:—

I To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st December 1920.
II To elect Directors in place of the two Directors retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
III To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
IV To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, 21, to WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Borad,
(Sd.) BISHESHWAR NATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.
Secretary.
7, Merzban Road, Fort,
Bombay, 18-1-21. 7801

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

I hold Share No. 4617 of the Fazulbhai Mills. Temporary receipt No. 3572 of 1920 for the share is missing. If anybody has got it, kindly sent it on to me and oblige.

KASTUR MULCHAND,
132, Bhuleshwer Library, 4th floor,
Bombay 2.
1 R 2365

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

GOOD SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMEN. Apply HYDRAULIC ENGINEER'S Office. C 8212

BARODA STATE RAILWAYS,

WANTED

SENIOR and JUNIOR DRAUGHTSMEN with Railway experience in (I) Locomotive Details, (II) Carriage and Wagon Details. Good prospects offered to suitable candidates with liberal Leave and Gratuity. Only experienced men need apply stating salary required to—

LOCO & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT,
Baroda State Railways.
C 8216

SALE OF SEED LAC.

UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders, to be accompanied by deposit of Rs. 1,000, per registered post, upto 15th instant, for purchase of about 90 maunds (40 lbs. to a maund) of seed lac lyink collected principally at Vyara and Songhad on the Tapti Valley Railway, and elsewhere.

R. H. MADAN,
Conservator of Forests,
Baroda State, Baroda.
4th February, 1921. C8220

PETROL.

CAN SUPPLY—from a tin to a wagon—at Rs. 2/6 gallon.

Terms strictly cash in advance.

SH. MUHAMMAD FAQIR & SONS,
Burn Bastion Road.
DELHI.
Telegram "KEROPET." C8215

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for levelling, metalling, etc., private street from Sleater Road to Chikalwady, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1921.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th February, 1921. C 8211

NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION DATED 28TH JANUARY, 1921.

TENDERS will be received till the 15th February, 1921, in the Office of the undersigned for the supply of stock and Tools and Plant, Lubricants, Gunpowder materials, and Explosives, required for Krishnarajasagara Dam Construction Division, from 1st February 1921 to 31st July 1921. For further particulars; Vide Mysore Gazette dated 27th January 1921—Part VI Pages 59-64.

M. G. RANGAIYA,
Executive Enginner,
Dam Construction Division,
Krishnarajasagara. 8217

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of undermentioned articles under contract during the year 1921-22 will be received by the undersigned at 4 p.m. on 21st February, 1921, or before. Specifications shall be had from the Storekeeper on application.

1. Kerosine Oil.
2. Glass and tin sheets.
3. Chimneys.
4. Foolscap paper.
5. Stationery.
6. Gram, bran, lucern grass and barley.
7. Pesterine.
8. Hycol Powder and fluid.
9. Bamboo baskets.
10. Cane baskets.
11. Sand.
12. Castor Oil and Cocoanut Oil.
13. Contract for shoeing horses and bullocks.
14. Lime and Mortar.
15. Cowdung cakes.
16. Tiles.
17. Bricks.
18. Iron materials.
19. Pipe fitting materials.
20. Charcoal.
21. Cylinder, Spindle, Engine and Lubricating oils and grease.
22. Road metal.
23. Stones.
24. Babul wood trunks.
25. Waste of cotton and yarn.
26. Cement.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 4th February, 1921.
C 8214

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1921, at 6-30 p.m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

C. F. MORRIS,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Sailors' Home Society.
C8206

THE GAEKWAR OIL & CHEMICAL Co., LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda.)

WE are directed by the Board of Directors to bring to the notice of the Shareholders of the above Company that those who have not paid First Call of Rs. 10 per share on their shares till now, should pay the said Call, together with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the due date, on or before the 28th day of February, 1921, either at Company's office at Sayaji Ganj, Baroda, or at Great Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. In the event of non-payment at or before the time mentioned above, the shares in respect of which the said Call is due, will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Baroda, 5th February, 1921. C 8213

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well seasoned Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate.
7805 Via Timarri, G. I. P. Ry.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts on the Bhavnagar State Railway:—

1. Two OVERSEERS on new Railway construction, having good experience of Railway work generally such as masonry, archbridges, station buildings etc.:—Salary Rs. 80 to 100 plus 25 horse allowance p.m., and one Sub-Overseer for the same kind of work—salary Rs. 75 plus 20 horse allowance p.m.
2. One SUB-OVERSEER, having good experience in roads and buildings for Bhavnagar Para salary Rs. 75 p.m. plus free quarters.
3. One DRAFTSMAN, having plenty of experience in a Railway construction Engineer's Drawing Office—salary Rs. 75 p.m.
4. Four TIMEKEEPERS for open line to work under P. W. Inspectors—salary Rs. 30-35 p.m. plus free quarters.
5. One ASSISTANT P. W. Inspector for open line-Experienced men only should apply—salary Rs. 40-55 p.m. plus free quarters.
6. Two P. W. INSPECTORS for open line Those with good experience and knowledge in Maintenance of permanent way and bridges need only apply:—salary Rs. 60-150 p.m. according to qualifications and experience, plus free quarters.
7.—Four CONSTRUCTION OFFICE CLERKS to work as stores clerk bill and accounts clerk etc:—salary Rs. 25 to 60 p.m. according to qualifications and experience.

Applications stating age and qualifications with copies of testimonials of previous service if any, should reach the Undersigned on or before the 15th of February 1921.

H. R. MEHTA, L.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Open line and Constructions,
B. S. Railway.
Bhavnagar Para,
Dated 2nd February, 1921. C8218

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHAN BAHADUR JACOB BAPUJI ISRAEL and Messrs. RUSTOMJI NASSERWANJI MEHTA and MANCHERJI PALLANJI MEHTA, the Trustees of the late Mr. Naoroji Ardesir Davar, have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the soid property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Rood, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land of the quit ond ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 286 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 227 and 230 and New No. 7540, Old Survey No. 1522, 1/1522 and New Survey No. 900, together with the tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Nos. 58, 59 and 60 and New under Street No. 5 all which premises are situate at Nizampura Street, in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Borah Nasurruddin Tayebji, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Jamshedji Pestonji Daruwalla but now of Hassam Mohamed on or towards the North by Borah Street and on or towards the South by Nizam Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated the 7th day of February, 1921.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Atorneys.
C8219

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Share certificates with transfers of the Alcock Ashdown Co., Ltd., standing in our name as stated below, have been reported to be destroyed in the fire at Moolji Jetha Market on the 22nd July, 1920, and Mr. Morarji Dwarkadas claims to be the owner of these shares at the time. We are now requested to apply for duplicate certificates on his behalf and we have to request the public to inform us within seven days from the date hereunder mentioned, if they have got any claim against these shares in preference to the said Mr. Morarji Dwarkadas:—

2264, 5962, 4296, 2329, 4421, 5879, 1743, 2433, 5983, 2757, 426, 252, 4419, 5878, 498, 242.

W. M. PANDIT
for R. D. Birla & Co.,
18, Medows Street, Bombay.
1 R 2363

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING AND ABOUT 3,000 WOODEN CASES.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Heward and Bullogh Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharocha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of Mosquito Netting, Blankets, Pugree cloth, Puttoo cloth and other miscellaneous articles.

Also about 3,000 cases size 15in. by 15in. by 12in.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

OUTRIGHT SALE.

TO TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, MERCHANTS AND PRIVATE USERS.

AUCTION SALE on FRIDAY, the 11th of February, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), of a large lot of Woollen Piece-goods.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, a large stock of English woollen piece-goods, such as khaki covert coatings, fancy suitings, striped serges, black venetians, cashmere pattern alpaccas, cashmere, suiting flannels, voil flannels, coloured voils, grey home-spun, Donegal tweeds, Scotch tweeds, also cotton bordered French voils, etc., etc., the surplus stock of a large going concern, in lots convenient to buyers.

The above goods will be on view on and after Wednesday, the 9th instant.

A deposit up to 25 per cent. may be required on the lot being knocked down, the balance to be paid and the goods removed within 4 days of the sale.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers
Dated 8th February, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALE on TUESDAY, the 8th February 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Indo-British Institute opposite Boribundar Station Bombay.

Sale of very valuablel and artistic household and office furnitures by well known makers, glasswares, platedwares, crockeries etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 8th February 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Indo-British Institute opposite the Boribundar Station the following furnitures such as drawing room suites, dining tables and chairs, single and double beds, mirror-door almyrahs, dinner service, writing and dressing tables, fancy cupboards and teapoys, library bookcase, school benches, Remington Typewriter, iron safe, bronze and terracotta figures, glasswares, electroplated wares, crockeries, etc.

The property of W. Boyletts Esq., and others.

Furniture is on view and Catalogues will be published.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jewellery etc. of the shop of Vilcassim Bros. at Taj Mahal.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvants stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvents as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

The sale will take place on the premises at the Taj Mahal Hotel and the property will be on view for inspection of the intending purchasers from THURSDAY, the 10th instant till the days of sale between the hours of 12 noon to 5 p.m. except Sunday and on Sunday from 12 noon till the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

RICHARD & READYMONEY

Auctioneers,
41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Messrs. RICHARD AND READYMONEY will hold a public auction on WEDNESDAY, 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sharp at their new premises, (41 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay) of the remainder of their valuable jewellery consisting of diamond, ruby and emerald rings, necklaces, Gold Watches etc., stron giron safes, handsome new Persian carpets and furniture and other useful and ornamental articles suitable for household furnishing, as at our last auction. Customers will be well repaid by a visit to our show rooms on the 9th instant.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following:—

A large stock of Government Surplus Store consisting of rubber knee dents, parts and requisites of saddlery, gun timbers, wheels, machine-guns, carts, aeroplane engines, coolers, electric cables, tool steel, copper gauge, brass strips, mallets and handles, copper scrap, C I pipes, centrifugal pumps, old motor gears, and similar other brass and leather goods.

On account and at the risk of M. M. Shah:—

A quantity of bulb angles.

Full particulars of the goods can be obtained of the Controller (Sales), at his office at New Customs House, Ballard Pier or of the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within 7 days and the goods removed with n fourteen days from the date of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES COPPER NAILS.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1812 of 1920.
C. M. Brothers and Co. ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Sakane and Co. ..... Defendants.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree passed in the above Suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "Celebes Maru."

C M 173/177—5 cases Copper Nails.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Kharas and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office in Churchgate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 32 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4097.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARVADA WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee, Attorneys for Mr. Soorchand Shivram and Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Heera Vella the Mortgagor, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will sell by Public Auction in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th April, 1920, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, all the right, title and interest of the mortgage in the undermentioned property on Saturday the 26th February 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises subject to the first mortgage dated 10th November, 1910.

SCHEDULE.

All those pieces or parcels of land of quit and ground rent tenure lying and being at Kumbharvada Street outside the Fort containing by admeasurement 662 7/9 square yards and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1937, 1937 and 1942, New Nos. 9073, 9074 and 9078, Old Survey Nos. 825, 825, 324 and New Survey Nos. 5008, 5008, 5009 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 7661-7662, Street Nos. 162, 64, 66, 68, 170, 72, 74, 76, 78, 180 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the Kumbharvada Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the house of Kashinath Vithoba Sakharam and on or towards the South by the house of Suleman Abdul Wahad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE, Attorneys for the 2nd Mortgagee at their office Cama Building, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th February, 1921.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH-MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lastnig. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

WANTED.

WANTED—STUDENTS for training in Unipathy and examination for the same correspondence. Capital prospect of success in practice. For prospectus apply to the PRINCIPAL, Institute of Unipathy, 171, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta, enclosing 1 anna stamp for reply.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
COME TO THE LAND OF ENCHANTMENT !!
with

Mr. LOWELL THOMAS

Bombay's New Sensation !

"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND LAWRENCE IN ARABIA."

Mr. Lowell Thomas' world tour is under the auspices of The English Speaking Union; The Hon. A.J. Balfour, president, and Lord Reading, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Lloyd George, Field Marshall Earl Haig, etc., vice presidents.

LAST FIVE NIGHTS !!!
(9-45 p. m. Sharp)
Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 6-15.
NIGHT PRICES Rs. 6, 5, 3, 2 & 1.
MATINEE PRICES Rs. 4, 3 2, 1, & Ans. 8.
Booking at S. ROSE & Co.

The Last Week!
THE HAPPY FINALE !!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this Week the Last Four Parts—5,000 feet—of their popular and powerful Serial

"THE LOST CITY"

Featuring the popular Screen Star
Juanita Hansen

All the woes and worries of Princess Elyata and Stanley Morton now end. The beloved bride, who was believed to be dead, again turns up in a place where she was the least expected and everything ends,—as it ought to be—in happiness, peace and contentment !

"THE LOST CITY"

The splendour and gorgeousness of the Capital City of Elyata's father is beyond definition—it is on a vast scale of magnificence never before attempted on the screen.

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy
"A CLEVER DUMMY"
featuring the pretty, adorable heroine of a hundred deeds

Juanita Hansen

It is rarely that the Cinema-loving Public of Bombay gets an opportunity to see a popularly Star in a Serial as well as in a screaming Comedy in any one programme.
The programme also includes a
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
COMEDY.

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

To-night : at 5-30; 7; 8 45 ; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KEEP YOUR HAIR WELL.

Make your Hair Glossy, Silky and Luxuriant. Keep your scalp in fine condition-sulty and thoroughly invigorated by using.

KAMINIA OIL

(REGISTERED.)

Best of all scalp tonics and Hair revers, when buying see that you get Kaminia Oil and noting also
Price 1 Bottle Re. 1, V. P. P. As. 6 Extra!
Price 3 Bottles Rs. 2-10, V.P.P. As. 14 Extra.
Sole Agent:—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
No. 155, Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

DR. I. P. ENAD,

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANJLAL MANSION. Lamington Road, BOMBAY. No. 7.

HISTORY OF SUGAR AND ITS PRODUCTION.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUGAR IN NATURE.

Mr. Sarangadhar Das, B.A., (California) who has spent thirteen years in Japan and the United States, was connected with all phases of the Sugar industry—cane sugar, beet sugar and cane sugar refining. He was the Chief Chemist and sometimes Acting Superintendent for the second largest cane plantation in the Hawaiian Islands producing 40,000 tons of sugar annually. His experiments resulted in the establishment of the first distillery in the Hawaiian Island, which is now producing a special motor spirit from molasses. The Indian Guild has arranged lectures from him the title of Series being "The Development of the Indian Sugar Industry."

We give below a *resume* of the first lecture of Sugar and its Production.

The principal sources of Sugar are Cane, Beet, Sorghum, Cane, Sugar Maple, Maize and Sugar Palms. Cane was the first plant in which Sugar was discovered many centuries ago in India. The discovery of Sugar in beet dates from 1747 and is due to a German chemist, Marggraf. Sugar from Maple has a delicious flavor and is a commercial commodity in the Eastern parts of the United States and of Canada. Considerable quantities of Sugar are obtained from the wild date palm in India, from the sugar palm in Madras and Ceylon, from the palmyra palm in Burma and Madras, from the Nipa palm in the Philippine Islands, from the Aren palm in the Dutch East Indies and from Coconut palm in many tropical Islands.

The two most important sources of the world's production are Cane and Beet, the quantity from all other sources being insignificant. All statistics on sugar embrace only Beet and Cane.

HISTORY OF CANE.

India is the birthplace of the Sugar cane. It was in India that Sugar was first recognized in the Cane. Methods of extraction and crystalization were first invented in this country. The very name of the product is of Indian Origin. "Sarkara" in Sanskrit and "Sakkara" in Prakrit can be traced "Sarkara" in Sanskrit and "Sakkara" in Prakrit can be traced through all the Aryan languages, as "Schakar" in Persian "Sukkar" in Arabic, "Suicar" in Assyrian and Phaenician, "Saccharum" in Latin, "Azucar" in Spanish and Portuguese, "Zuchero" in Italian, "Sucre" in French, "Zucker" in German and "Sugar" in English.

The Arab traders took crystallized sugar from India into Mediterranean Countries, where the Greeks and the Romans used it medicinally and called it "Sweet Salt" and "Indian Salt." The cultivation of Sugar Cane was first introduced into these Countries about the fifth or sixth century after Christ, and spread to Sicily, Spain, Madura and thence to the West Indies, and to almost the whole continent of South America. Now it has firmly established itself in all the tropical and subtropical countries and islands of the world.

HISTORY OF BEET.

Marggraf in 1717 found in the Silesian Beet from 5 to 7 per cent. Sugar which was similar to that obtained from cane. His pupil Achard built the first factory in 1799 which produced about six tons of sugar per year at a cost of about £13 per cwt. King Frederick William of Prussia financed and built several factories in 1801. Shortly afterwards, the British blockade against France led Napoleon to encourage its cultivation for Sugar in French soil.

By the application of Science the sugar content of the Beet root was raised from 6 per cent. in 1747 to about 15 per cent. at present while the average in cane stands at 13 per cent. Science was first applied in the Beet sugar industry which spread all over Europe and many States of the United States and Canada. Along with the efficient methods of production, Germany, Austro-Hungary and France initiated the bounty system and the cane sugar industry was threatened to ruin. Then the Brussels convention came in and stopped the bounty system.

In the meantime Science was applied to the cane sugar industry in Java, Hawaii and other countries. Agriculture and manufacture were improved and the cost of production brought down to a minimum.

THE YIELD OF SUGAR PER ACRE IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

Hawaii	10,000 lbs.
Java	8,000 ,,
Cuba	4,500 ,,
Formosa	3,400 ,,
Louisiana	2,500 ,,
India	1,700 ,,

It is readily seen from the above table that intensive application of science in both agriculture and manufacture has increased the yield in Hawaii and Java, while surface cultivation and wasteful methods of manufacture give the poorest yield in India.

WORLD'S SUGAR CROP.

From the following table two things are conspicuous, (1) the word's production was short of four million tons in the 1919-20 crop and will still be short by two million tons in 1920-21; and (2) The beet sugar crop shows a deficit of four million tons in 1920-21 while the cane sugar crop has gained by over two million tons.

Year.	Tons Cane.	Tons Beet.	Total Tons.
1913-14 ...	10,284,014	8,699,466	18,983,480
1918-19 ...	11,990,478	3,947,501	15,937,979
1919-20 ...	11,952,296	3,358,528	15,310,824
1920-21† ...	12,580,500	4,505,000	17,085,500

†Estimated.

The countries most affected are Germany, Austria and Hungary, France and Russia.

THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD'S SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Conditions in Europe are still unsettled and it will be many years before Europe produces its normal crop. Cuba, Java, the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines and a few other minor districts have about attained their maximum. The British West Indies, Fiji, and all other places employing Indian indentured labour are finding it hard to carry on without this class of cheap labour. Mexico is still unsettled. The only hope for expansion lies in Peru, Brazil and India.

India has at present about three million acres under cane, which if manufactured in large central factories, will give an output of six million tons. The country consumes annually about three million tons of Gur or Jaggery and a million tons of white sugar, mostly imported, making a total of four million tons allowing a million tons for gradual consumption per capital there should be a surplus of a million tons for export during the next number of years. With the introduction of science in agriculture and manufacture, hundreds of thousands of acres of virgin forest land will come under cultivation which will enable India to play the most important sale in the world's sugar market.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED.

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves a company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C107 118/120, Fleet Street. London, E.C. 4, enclosing 6d. in stamps to cover cost of Government Stamp duty, carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble. Write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

Aet Srehtorb J. C.

IS UNEQUALLED IN

Flavour and Aroma

Messrs. C. J. Brothers will pay Rs. 100 to the first informer who will prove that C. J. Brothers' Tea is not pure Nilgiri Tea.

The Customers get their tea direct from their tea gardens of Ootacamund.

A trial will satisfy the readers Can be had in red canisters at all grocers.

Managing Proprietors:—

C. J. Brothers,

Bombay No. 14, DADAR.

Agents all over India.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.
For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooking Appliances, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.
And Machinery A. C. and D. C. Motors in Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plants, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.
At the adress below.
RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

7023

DR. BOSE'S COLLEGE OF HOMOEOPATHY.

7/2, HOGALKURI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA.
All lovers of Homoes: Can easily learn and practice this excellent method of treatment by means of our English books on PRACTICE 2/4 MATIRIA MEDICA 3/8 and obtain college degrees H.M.B., etc., by correspondence Apply for rules to the PRINCIPAL with postage.
R 4635 8035

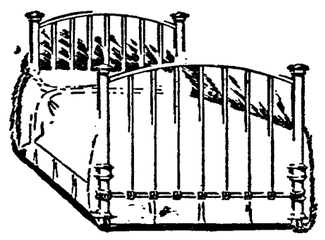
KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY'S

"THE HOUSE FOR VALUE"
LAST FEW DAYS
OF
STOCK-TAKING SALE

THE "EASTBOURNE."



The "EASTBOURNE," a handsome bedstead, enamelled black with brass top rail. Fitted with adjustable woven wire mattress with star support.
Size. 6½ x 3½ feet.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 197-8.
Size, 6½ x 5 feet.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 225.

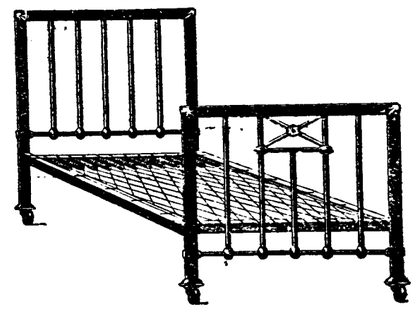
THE "DOROTHY" COT.

The "DOROTHY" Child's Cot, similar to illustration, enamelled black with mosquito poles and brass knobs as illustrated, fitted with woven wire matress.
Size 4½ by 2½ feet.
Usual Price, Rs. 97-8.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 87-8.

THE "ST. MARGARET" COT.

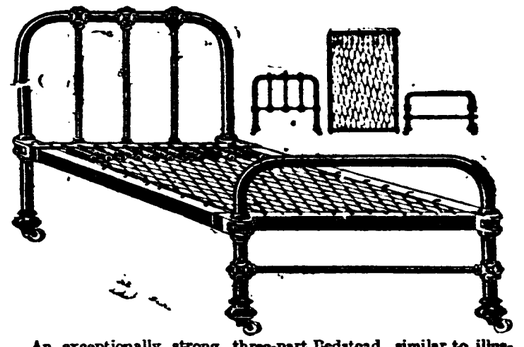
The St. MARGARET COT, similar to illustration, fitted with diamond mesh mattress and two drop sides.
Size 4½ by 2½ feet.
Enamelled black.
Usual Price, Rs. 55-8.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 49-12.

THE "MARGATE."



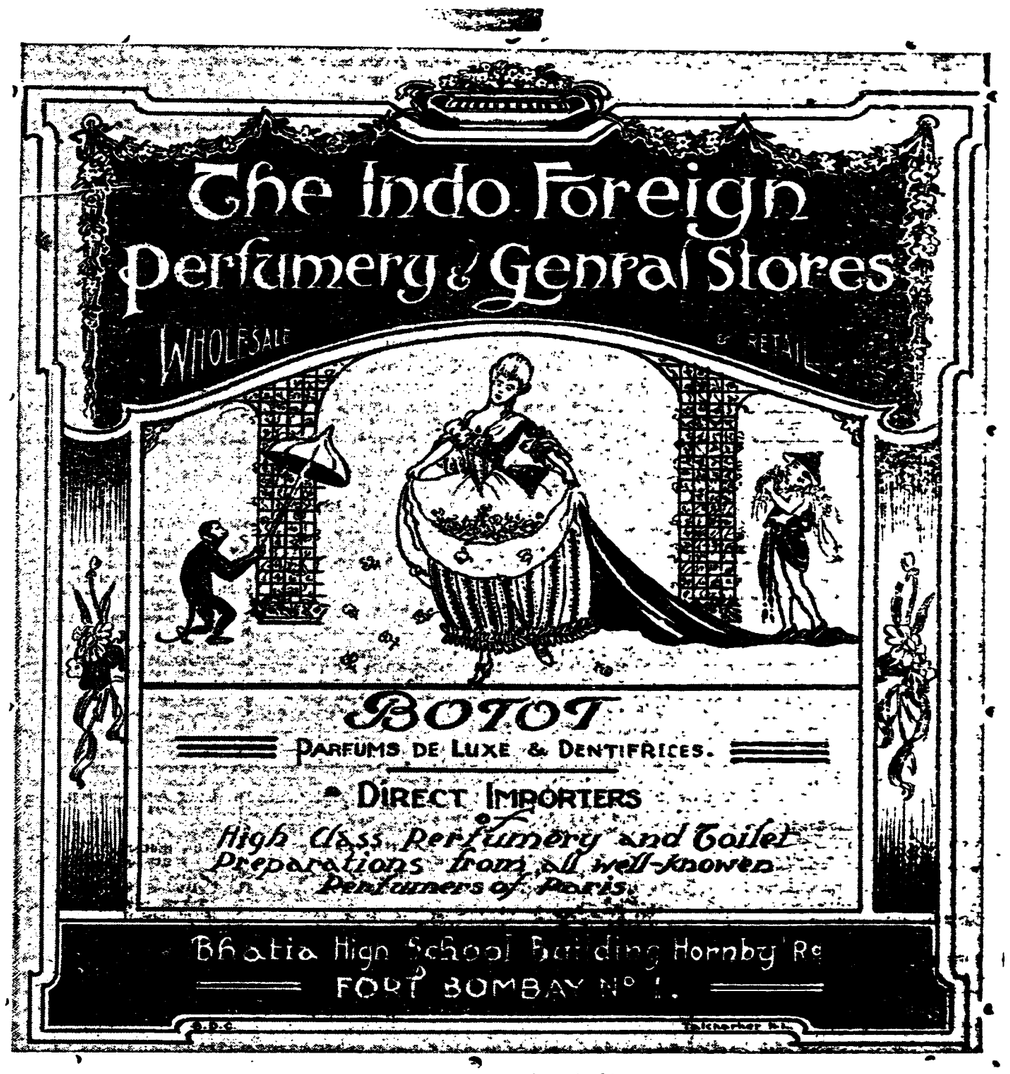
WHITE ENAMELLED BEDSTEAD, exact to above illustration, fitted with diamond mesh wire mattress.
Size, 6½ x 3 feet.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 105.
Mosquito poles for the above, Rs. 17-12 extra.

THE "LINCOLN."



An exceptionally strong three-part Bedstead, similar to illustration, fitted with coppered diamond mesh mattress, with twelve coil springs at one end.
Size, 6½ by 3 feet.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 49-8.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.



B 50—8½ × 12 1-11-20

ROSE'S

LIME JUICE

Prepared solely from pure Lime Juice and the finest refined sugar

THE STANDARD FOR PURITY AND EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

"FOR QUALITY, DURABILITY AND COMPARATIVE cheapness of all kinds of

Sporting Gear

(English and Country make)

Deal with

Sital & Co.,

The Salor Works,

Sialkotcity PUNJAB

American Gold medal Camp Cots

No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 ,, Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.

America India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,

BOMBAY No. 2.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 3rd.
To-day's prices.

M G, Bengal Good	5.00
,, ,, Fully Good	5.50
,, ,, Fine	5.75
Bhownuggar, Good	—
,, ,, Fully Good	—
,, ,, Fine	—
M.G. ,, Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	6.50
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	9 10
,, ,, ,, Fine	7.25
M.G, No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
,, ,, ,, Fine	—
,, Broach Good	8.15
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	8.40
,, ,, ,, Fine	8.65
,, Scinde, Good	4 88
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	5.38
,, ,, Fine	5.63

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 5th.

Telegraphic Transfers Firm	1/5 1/8
Bar Silver Spot Steady	36 1/4

New York, Feb. 5th.
To-day's prices.

Mar.	13 75+35
May	14.14+34
July	14.50+30

Closed prices :—

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 3rd.

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. Sellers	40
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar. Sellers	41/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar. Sellers	41/9

Tone:—

London, Feb. 4th.
To-day's price.

Exchange on London at Paris	54·40
Italian ,,	106 00
German ,,	241·75
Cents	5.44
Linseed Calcutta Jan. Feb.	£17—

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York Feb. 3rd.
To-day's prices.

Cotton.—	
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	14.000
,, Exports to Great Britain	—
,, ,, to Continent	14 000
Futures at New York Mar.	13.18
Futures at New York May	13 52
,, July	13 95
Spot Cotton at New York	13.60
,, ,, Orleans	13.25
Future at New Orleans Mar.	12.83
,, ,, May	13.36
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	6.3/4
Demand Bills	3.84.12
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mined	99 1/2
,, ,, Foreign	63 1/8

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 3rd.
To-day's prices.

Months.	
Feb.	8.55
Mar.	8.78
Apl.	9·87
May	9 00
June	9 07
July	9.20
Aug.	9·23
Sep.	9.33
Oct.	9.36
Nov.	9.34
Dec.	9.33
Jan.	9.33

Tone :—Easy.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

COTTON.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.
To-day's prices.

Months.	
Feb	—
Mar	9.01
Apl.	—
May	9.23
June	9.32
July	9.43
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—

COTTON.

Liverpool Feb rd.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	3.000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
,, ,, Sales of East Indians	50
,, ,, Imports	—
Mid. American Spot poor Demand	9 16
Egyptian F.G.F, Sakels	19.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closin time) Mar.	13.52
May	13 90
July	14 25
New Orleans 10 a.m. Mar.	13·23
May	13·76

New Year Presents.

OF

Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.

COME AND SELECT AT

GUPTA'S

New Queen's Road, Near Opera House, BOMBAY

Phone 3242.

EGYPTIAN COTTON FUTURES.

Liverpool, Feb. 3rd.
To-day's price.

Feb.	15 65
Mar.	15 15
Apl.	15 10
May	15 00
June	15 00
July	14.95

METALS.

London, Feb, 3rd.

English best Selected Copper	74 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	68 5/8
Copper Braziers	104·0
Yellow Metal	12—
Hard Spelter	21—

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris ... Francs	54 45

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 3rd.

Funding Loans 4% 1960 90	£68 7/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 1/8
War Loans 5% 1920 47	£84 3/4
Consols 2½%	£47 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½%	38
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	56 1/2
Government Securities 3%	48 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 3rd.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April	1/0 3 4
Plantation First Laters Crope Feb. paid Buyers	1/0 3/4

Tone :—very dull

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 7.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady for Fully Good M. G. Broach at Rs. 315 in sympathy with higher advices reported from New York, and gradually declined to Rs. 312. It then advanced to Rs. 314½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 314. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 313 and touching Rs. 310½ closed at Rs. 311½.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday owing to the death of a Marwari cotton merchant.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 7th.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	311½
Fully Good Bengal	March	203
,, ,, ,,	May	210
Fine Oomra's	March	241
,,	May	253

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 7th.

Fully Good M G Bengal	March	206
,, ,, ,,	May	212
Fully Good M G Broach	April-May	317
Fine M. G, Oomras	March	245
,, ,,	May	257

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb, 7th.

Description,	Super-fine	F	G	Good,	Delivery,
M,G, Bengal	235	220	205	—	Ready,
M,G, Sind Punjab	235	220	205	—	,,
M,G, Oomra No, 4	—	235	220	—	,,
M,G, Central P No, 1	285	275	260	—	,,
M,G, Central P No, 2	—	255	240	—	,,
M,G, Khandeish No, 6	—	220	208	—	,,

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th February 1921,

Cotton	9655	Bales,
Wheat	1369	Cwts.
Linseed	25	,,
Rapeseed	16	,,
Gingellyseed	2587	,,
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	339	,,
Castorseed	903	,,
Rice	137030	,,
Myrabollams	2541	,,
Cottonseed	4942	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	459	,,
Juwar	1863	,,
Masur	703	,,
Barley	148	,,
Bajra	1379	,,
Coal	1014	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 7.

REPORT.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-13-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 97.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/4 3/8.
D. D. on Paris Frc. 360.
3 M/st D. A. Frc. 400.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 183.
60 D/st D. P. Rs. 169.
American Cross rate $3.83½.
Paris Cross rate Frc. 54.75.
London Silver spot D. 36½.
London Silver forward D 34½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 77.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928-2 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 97.
3½ per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 55.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1936 96.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 62.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1923-49 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 62.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 96.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 5.

The disturbance in north of India has moved eastwards and now lies over Bengal. The rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur and local in Kashmir and North-west Frontier Province with a few falls in Assam, Bengal, west of the United Provinces and Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Gauhati half an inch, Jessore, Chakrata three-quarters, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Khushab, Simla Srinagar, Peshawar a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in north-west India and increase in Bengal, Assam, Upper Burma.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of considerable intensity at its origin, probably in the neighbourhood of Central America, was recorded on Simla Seismograph at 14 hours 14 minutes yesterday afternoon.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 7th February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and except in the north of the division the air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Bikaner and Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar-Para and in north Gujarat and Central India West and is in excess at Rajkot and Veraval. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is below normal in east Kathiawar and Cutch, but is above it at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Chanda where they are lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect except at Chanda. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Karwar. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona, is nearly normal at Belgaum and Hyderabad and is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad; night temperature is lower than usual in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been no rain yesterday. Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the Peninsula, but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 6th February 1921.

A few falls of rain have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa and the Kumaon Hills. Narayanganj and Balasore report half an inch each. There is no information from Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH FEB. 1921.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (12th)	78·2	56.0	83			
Jask	77·2	66.3	65	0 06		—2.52
Do. (—)						
Muskat	—	—	—	0.17		—2.06
Do. (12th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.6	45 6	54	0.06		
Rawalpindi	60	9 39 0	83	2.55		—0·70
Lahore	67	2 39 5	83	0.01		—2 02
Umar	71	1 ..	59	0.11		—1 81
Ambala	68	6 45 2	46	3.24		—1 42
Delhi	68	8 49 3	58	1.33		+0 65
UNITED PROVINCES						—9.48
Agra	73	1 46 8	47	1.50		
Manipuri	7	7 44	54	1.28		+0 49
Jhansi	76	3 46 8	59	3 28		— 31
Cawnpore	75	5 45 3	65	2.51		+2 17
Allahabad	78·4	47 8	65	2.90		+1 22
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						+0.49
Jacobabad	71	1 44 2	43	0		
Karachi	77	8 54 9	46	0 28		—1 63
Ajmer	72	2 41 8	48	0.22		—0 60
Jaipur	74	6 49 2	31	0.41		—0 70
Kotah	77·6	51 6	41	0.66		—0 49
Mount Abu	65	8 49 0	56	0		—0 01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA West—						—0 72
Bhuj	78·5	46 3	62	0		
Dwarka	75	1 64 0	70	0		+0 26
Veraval	77	4 58 8	67	0		— 0 19
Rajkot	81	1 46 7	15	0		— 0 14
Bhavnagar Para	83	0 49 8	70	0		— 0 26
Surat	84	5 53 3	27	0 .07		— 0 29
Ahmedabad	85	0 56 9	39	0		— 0 2·
Deesa	86	0 49 8	27	0		— 0 19
Roomuch	77	5 50 9	41	0.0·		— 0 23
Indore	81	3 47 3		0.45		— 0 53
CENTRAL PROVINCES						— 0 31
Jubbulpore	79	5 50.7	51	1.05		
Saugor	79	8 51 8	32	0 64		— 0 80
Hoosangabad	82	1 55 8	50	0 10		— 0 94
Khandwa	87	2 51 1	39	0.46		— 0 67
Akola	92	0 .. 8	21	0 00		— 0 58
Amraoti	89	9 64.9	28	0.00		— 1 38
Nagpur	89	2 59.6	35	0.·9		— 1 48
Chanda	91	9 65 0	65	0.08		—1·35
Raipur	85	6 59.0	43	2 29		—1 16
KONKAN—						+1 19
Bombay	79	2 66 2	75			
Ratnagiri	79	3 65 1	59	0		— 0 58
Marmugoa	79	7 68 3	68	0		—0 92
Karwar	82	5 63 1	30	0 5		1 06
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						2 03
Malegaon	86	8 50.0	36			0 35
Ahmednagar	89	0 .3 1	74	0		
Poona	89	9 51 9	22	0.12		— 2 07
Sholapur	92	4 58.5	51	0		— 0 95
Dhapur	92	6 57 3	64	0 09		—1 17
Belgaum	91	6 54 5	14	0		—1 13
Aurangabad	88	1 54 5	44	0.01		—1 48
Nizamabad (Indur)	88	1 56 7	66	0		—1 20
Hyderabad	95	1 63 3	67	0 48		—1 17
	91	8 65 1		0 01		—1 24
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86	6 71 1	66			— 0 44
Calicut	86	7 72 4	70	5 77		1 19
Cochin	89	6 72 7	94	2 66		+2 25
Colombo	84	8 69.8	77	16.2·		2 26
				27.·6		×7.83
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND INTERIOR—						
Cuddapah	86.1	61 9	62	1 72		+5.21
Ootacamund	65	1 70 7	81	0.3·		— 1·6
Coimbatore	84	8 69.5	81	3 16		—1·78
Juddapah	83	6 68 8	68	75.07		—1.73
Madras	86	4 68 5	77	3. 0		15 49
Bangalore	80	6 64 8	77	11.5·		+0 0
Coimbatore	89	6 64 .2	72	27 ·1		6 11
Trichinopoly	8	3 69.0	73	66.40		19 29
Nagapatam	85.6	9.6	74			+35 96

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Correspondence.

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The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side of the paper only.

A WORD TO MR. PARANJPYE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read your letter to the students carefully and I am quite disappointed in you. Much was expected from your appointment as Minister even in quarters not over friendly to you but it appears that you have not given up your old attitude towards National Education. Years ago when the movement was first started, like the jesting Pilate you asked "What is National Education?" "Do two and two make five in National schools?" There is not a single redeeming feature in your letter. You say that the feeling of nationality is the direct consequence of the education we have been receiving and of the English history and literature which we have been studying. In your eyes there was no feeling of nationality before the advent of the British. Much as I would like to learn mathematics from you, I would not learn my history from you. This ancient land of Bharat Varsha had no feeling of nationality and it is English education that has breathed it into us! And directly we give it up, nationality disappears! This has been one of the lessons that the bureaucracy has persistently taught us, in order to strengthen its hands. What would have happened if the British had not intervened in India is a useless discussion. But it would be absurd to believe that India would have escaped the influence of world forces and that it would not have risen a mighty and united nation. There was conflict in Italy; there was conflict in Germany but the development of nationality was not prevented thereby. It is the very conflict that produced it and common danger cemented the erstwhile waring forces into a solid nation. What happened elsewhere would have happened in India. When will you learn that a foreign nation would never make it its first business to develop nationality in the way you imagine? The history of the Hindu-Moslem question will teach you how the bureaucracy has struggled hard to keep the two races apart and how their fraternization is being looked upon as a danger by it. "Divide and Rule" has been the cardinal principle of British rule in India. Your statement that we owe our nationality to the study of English history and the English language is equally amazing. Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald has judged far more correctly than you have done. He says that Macaulay mixed up subjects to be taught with the language in which they were to be taught and that he displayed no appreciation of the fact that the Indian mind was a product of history and not a blank sheet of paper upon which anything could be written by any teacher. Indian culture has been destroyed and Mr. Macdonald has aptly described the Indian educated chaos as 'mental Eurasians.' It has been the fate of every conquered nation to submit to the domination of the language of the rulers but no nation has done so willingly. The domination of the English language so far from developing our nationality kills it and furthers the aims of the rulers. The conquerer wants to introduce his language and his culture in supersession of the native language and culture and the subjugated people struggle heroically to maintain their own language and culture. Here you are an eminent Indian, the first Minister of Education teaching the students that the study of English history has developed our nationality! Have Poland and Alsace Lorraine nothing to teach you? We do not war against knowledge; we welcome it from every source but as has been well said it must percolate through our mother tongue. As for English history, well, we have been denied its study under specious reasons, lest it may contaminate us and teach us the spirit of liberty. The history of Greece and Rome were quietly deleted from the P. E. course by a subservient university at the dictation of the bureaucracy. But does not Mr. Paranjpye know all these things? Does he not know that it is not the study of foreign history that can enlighten our nation so much as the study of Indian history? And where is history of India taught to us? There has been no free education in India. Mr. Paranjpye knows that education in India has been subordinated to political considerations. Mr. Paranjpye asks: Has the present system of education given you a slave psychology? Yes; it has. Does he doubt it? It has been all along the concern of the bureaucracy to keep a tight hold on education for no other reason. If our young men have not yet totally gone under, it is because that the few that saw the light have been careful to acquaint them with the real circumstances. No doubt Government must take the main burden of educating the people but that Government must be responsible to the people. The mere installation of an Indian Minister at the head of the bureaucratic machine will in no way mend matters. The Indian Minister is in an unenviable position. He is closely guarded by bureaucratic mandarins. The executive that is responsible for enforcing his policy is not properly controlled by him. There is no joint responsibility of ministers for the departments they control. Every transferred subject is under a Minister and Governor and the power is often dominated by the Governor. The Minister has been reduced to a helpless position and he cannot but turn to fresh taxation for every reform that he undertakes. Experience will make Mr. Paranjpye himself a sadder and wiser man: meanwhile let him not boast of the good things he is going to do. Let his deeds speak for themselves. It is little more than a month Mr. Paranjpye has occupied the Minister's seat. But he has picked up the bureaucratic spirit. He admits that new types of education are needed but he hastens to add "But all this cannot be done in a moment." The weight of responsibility rests heavily indeed on the shoulders of Mr. Paranjpye!

If Mr. Paranjpye will study the non-cooperation resolution well again he will see that national service and education are placed as two independent ideals before the student world. There has been no coolness whatsoever in the cause of national education. But such the students as prefer to take up national service for a year will be carefully trained and sent out for propaganda work. It is no intellectual suicide as the Minister of Education thinks. It is the noblest service that our youths can render to the motherland. It does not at all mean that they are to give up their studies for ever. They have only to suspend their studies for a time. As for the students who wish to pursue their studies from now, arrangements are being made for them in National Colleges. The principle of non-violence preached by Mr. Paranjpye is no new thing to the non-cooperators. It is the cardinal principle of N.C.O. faith and it is being religiously and scrupulously practised by Non-cooperators. Small educational reforms are of no use. The very system itself has to be radically changed, a thing which Mr. Paranjpye will not and cannot do.

But is that all? Has Mr. Paranjpye no higher responsibilities? If he is for new types of education, why does he hesitate to join the movement and establish new types of schools and colleges? For twenty years, he served in a private college, closely modelled on Government lines and he knows what independent lines he was allowed to pursue by Government. Of all things, it is very hard to move Government even when Mr. Paranjpye forms part of it. So the best thing Mr. Paranjpye can do is to resign his ministership—as he will have to sooner or later, for he is too independent to accommodate himself to office—and start a new type of college. There are plenty of graduates in the land but there are few that can maintain themselves independently of Government or of the learned professions. We want our young men to be self-reliant and able to maintain themselves. If we are to wait for Government to move, we shall have to wait for an age. If not for non-cooperation, at least for the cause of education which I believe is as dear to Mr. Paranjpye as to myself, I call upon him to resign his post and lead the movement of National Education.—Yours, etc.,

PHILO-JUNIUS.

MR. PARANJPYE AND N.C.O.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye in his attempted speech at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, asked the students, to hear the other side of Non-Cooperation. If Mr. Paranjpye did really want to put the other side of the question before the country, one cannot understand why he did not attend the Nagpur Congress, where he would have got the fullest opportunity of discussing the subject,—not before "boys", but before a representative assembly of the Indian people. It is because the Moderates know in their heart of hearts that they really have no arguments at all.

Let Mr. Paranjpye and other Moderates understand once and for all that the question of Non-Cooperation has been solved finally at the Nagpur Congress. It is not an open question now, and the country is not in a mood to brook a discordant tune. If they had any case at all against Non-Cooperation, they ought to have laid it before the Nagpur Congress, and since they have kept back from the Congress like cowards, they have no moral right to be heard. No wonder they were greeted with cries of "Shame."

There is another reason why they received the treatment that they richly deserved. The Anglo-Indian journals have so much liking for truth, that if Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. Shastri had received a patient hearing, they would at once report that "the audience was greatly impressed with their views." When a certain gentleman was greeted with the same cries at the Willingdon Memorial meeting, one of these journals had the audacity to publish that he was greeted and cheered!

When Nationalist leaders lecture before students, the Moderates start crying that young students are being misled. If it is wrong for the Nationalists to lecture before students, one does not see why it is right for the Moderates to do so.—Yours, etc.,

YOUNG INDIAN.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to see that the prosecution against the so-called members of Unlawful assembly has ended in smoke, but I cannot help saling that this affair from its beginning at the Gymkhana side has been conningly engineered by some one. At the time I pointed out in your columns at the extraordinary conicidence of severed police officers assembling at the Gymkhana side at the same time. The strikers never used to go that side. How come any one of them to make a row on that side on this day. It is clear Mr. Mayne's evidence that they were brought on that side by some one. The second point is that Mr. Mayne says he said No. 9 show a white cloth as a signal for the people on the Police Court side to come to the other side. This would imply a previous arrangement to assault somebody on the Gymkhana side, for the Police to congregate to meet the case at over, for a signal to others to come to the rescue and previous knowledge of the meaning of the signal. A man must be a simpletion to believe this sort of concoction for the Magistrate's consumption. I wrote to you at the time that our men suspected some police detective urging the people to go to the Gymkhana side. But the most extraordinery portion of the whole story is that the originator of the rioting on the Gymkhana side is not known. It was alleged that the raw commenced in a tram car. In was easy to arrest him. As a matter of fact some one was arrested. What has become of him. Three other men were arrested but all there three were acquited by Mr. Oliveira himself—the very Magistrate who gave the illegal order to disperse and charge the crowd at the Municipal Office side. Several men were must under this illegal arrest as now found by the High Court. The question that troubles me is this:—Are the Magistrates a limit of the police? Here's Magistrate having no legal powers to disperse the crowd, obliges the Commissioner by ordering their dispersal. Mr. Oliveira has been at the Bar and on the Bench for 20 years. Surely this is long enough for him to know what were his powers. In the witness box he first declared that he was acting under the Criminal Procedure Code, but recollecting that this was not applicable to Bombay he turned to the Police Act. But this for does not help him. In the Mandvi case he consecuted to the withdrawal of the case the moment the officer in charge of the prosecution said he was instructed to withdraw. The evidence, unless it was perjured, made out a prima facie case. Yet I find no expression of censure on the evidence or the prosecution by the Magistrate. He simply said he was glad. The charges made the cases warrant cases. Therefore the charges were serious. The reasons assigned for the withdrawal has here yet been heard of in a Court of Law and yet the Magistrate accepts them. The cases being warrant cases could only be withdrawn by in Public Prosecutor; but the Police officer was possibly such a prosecutor in the technical sense. But being a warrant case where no charge was fromed the accused But the Magistrate has acquitted them. I am quite as glad as the Magistrate but this leaves an misadoury taste that the Police Court has become the masdmaid of the Police. I must invite the attention of the Chief Justice to legal aspects of the Magistrate's order, and the danger of accepting such reasons as were given for the withdrawal of the case, and the impropriety of the Magistrate consenting on such fantastic grands.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady,
28th Jan., 1921.

P. S.—I am considering whether it would not be desirable to prosecute the Magistrate and police officers concerned in this illegal charge and arrest. These men were kept in confinement for some time. I was not even allowed to interview them on the contemptible plea that the case was still under investigatior. It is time that all this limid of zooloom under the sanction of law should be ended without further delay.

MR. SHASHTRI'S LECTURE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The hissing and hooting at Mr. Sastri's lecture on Thursday last were really regrettable, reprehensible and avoidable. At first sight it seems:

(1) That the non-cooperators scored a victory, as they disallowed Mr. Sastri from speaking!

(2) That the Moderates encountered a defeat in their attempt to combat Non-Cooperation!

(3) And that the bureaucracy was chuckling, that the Indians were fighting amongst themselves!

On second thought, it is clear,

(1) That the non-cooperators failed, for they could not restrain themselves.

(2) That the Moderates succeeded in showing that Non-Cooperation is not non-violent even in simple matters.

(3) And that the bureaucracy could see, that even their acute but loyal critic like Mr. Sastri was persistently refused any hearing.

This demonstration has lessons for all:—

(1) The non-cooperators, if they are true to their leader Gandhiji, and true to his teachings, should abstain from obstruction of any kind, when and where anti-non-cooperators are addressing.

(2) That the Moderates and Besantines will show *effective methods* of securing justice and freedom, rather than obdurately opposing Non-Cooperation.

(3) And that the bureaucracy should beware that delay in doing the right thing is fraught with danger; that the temper of the people is getting very bitter; and that merely resting on the Moderates to rally round them is to say the least so impolitic, that they will have to rue their present policy.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am surprised that in your comment on Mr. Sastri's lectures appearing on Friday you should have suggested that the meetings should not have been held in deference to the public. How can you possibly forget that the public which was represented in the Excelsior Theatre and in the Marwari Vidyalaya was clearly divided into two sections, one of them wanting to hear it? They had no right to prevent it from doing so? Clearly, the theatre which had been engaged for Mr. Sastri's lecture by the National Home Rule League was not the place for those who did not wish to hear it. They had no right to prevent it from being delivered. They were invited to listen to the lecture if they desired to do so, and the only choice they had was either to attend and listen to the lecture or not to attend at all. What they actually did however was to suppress the freedom of the lecturer to express his views, a thing which the Government has so often been blamed for doing, and to prevent such among the audience as had come all the way to the theatre to listen from doing so, the denial of the freedom of hearing. Would you have made the same editorial remarks, if a number of us cooperators had attended a Non-Cooperation meeting and created a disturbance? Probably there would have been a fracas, but so would there have been if the listeners at Mr. Sastri's lectures had been possessed of the same spirit of violence and intolerance as the non-cooperators? Whatever stress Mr. Gandhi may lay upon the non-violent character of his movement, his preachings and those of his lieutenants have not promoted it in any appreciable degree since last Mrs. Besant lectured in the Excelsior Theatre. The fact is, as a study of the growth and effects of the movement reveals, that despite all protestations to the contrary it is essentially a movement of disruption and hence partakes of all the characteristics of violence. I am perfectly sure that the practical demonstration which the non-cooperators have chosen to give, of the character of their faith would make a stronger impression on the sense of the country in favour of what Mr. Sastri had to say, than it would have if it had been allowed to be said.—Yours, etc.,

N. SRI RAM.

Feb. 4.

THE TELEPHONE SCANDAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Day in and day out there have been serious complaints regarding the management of the Bombay Telephone Co., but nothing seems to move either the Manager or the Directors to understand their obligations and their duty towards the public that feeds them. I trust, Sir, that you will give publicity to this letter and help the public in their legitimate grievances.

For the last twenty-two days the telephone of this hospital has been out of order, and several times complaints had been lodged to the Complaint Department and several letters have been addressed to the Manager. The Manager had not the courtesy to acknowledge the receipts of the letters nor has the department up to the moment of writing this letter done anything in the matter. I cannot here put before you, Sir, the exact position of our pressing and urgent business, but you will easily understand how our patients have had to undergo risks for the want of prompt medical attendance. Sir, if the management is so indifferent to an institution where questions of life and death are concerned, then, I make bold to say they are totally unfit to continue in their office.

Sir, as a medical officer of an important institution, I not only request, but demand that this wilful negligence and irresponsibility of the Telephone Company shall be brought before the notice of the Directors and the general public through the columns of your esteemed journal.—Yours, etc.,

M.D., M.R.C.S., etc.
Chief Medical Officer.

Bombay, Jan. 28.

AWAY WITH "MISTER"!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The N.C.O. movement is in full swing. It has braved neglect and ridicule, It will come on triumphant through opposition and suppression, the later two stages. But in the meanwhile the duty of every N.C.O. is to do away, as far as possible every sign of dependence and slavishness in us. I beg to suggest that N.C.O.'s when addressing each other should not write Mister or Esquire, but use Srj. or Shrijut before their names. If the suggestion is accepted all round, our earnestness will be established and the Indians will become true Indians of Old.

The Mahomedans are using words like Mowlanas, Hakims, Mawlvis, why should not their Hindu brethren show their spirit?—Yours, etc.,

ASAHAKARITAVADI.

7, Chewulwady, Bombay, Feb. 5.

N. C. O. IN THE KARNATAK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Karnatak is as I am glad say moving with the times. The students in this part are I am proud to say, mor responsive than those at Bombay and Poona We have already started national school at Dharwar, Hubli, Gadag, Rannebennu and Hangal. We hope to be able to star more schools in the near future. The leaders here are seriously thinking of starting a college and University too at Dharwar —Yours, etc.,

V. N. JOSHI.

Hubli, Feb. 4.

TRAVELLING WITHOUT PAYMENT.

S. Vandravanj, who had been recently charged by Mr. Kaikushro Byramji, Station Master, Bandra, before Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., Railway Magistrate, at the Palli Hill Court, Bandra, with having travelled in a Railway carriage without a ticket or pass on the 17th ultimo was fined Rs. 20.

He was asked to show his ticket by a ticket examiner at Bandra. He said he had a pass. Asked to show his pass he said he would not do so, and assaulted a ticket examiner by the name of Jehangirji.

His Worship in giving his decision said passengers were bound to show their tickets or passes when called upon to do so by ticket examiners, and if they refused they would have to suffer the consequences.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1921.

BEFOR THE HON. THE CHEIF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

59-20—1691-19—N C Dalal and Co, Poonjalal Sobhagchand v B B and C I Railway Co Ltd, Craw B and Co.

BEFOR THE HON'BLE MR. JUISCTE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

MARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS

3583-20. Rustomji & Gir, Joharmal Dhullaji & Co., a firm v. Abdul Kadara Ebrahim Gangawalla.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL (IN COURT.)

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS,)

2639-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdulla Abdul Rahim v Shaikh Ramzan Shaik Baxan and ors.

2863-20—Tyabjee D and Co, Venilal Vijzhukhandas v Jamnadas Purbhudas and ors, Payne and Co.

3049-20—Matu J and M, Messrs H E Bode and Sons a vrm v Messrs Coutta and Co a firm, Smetham B and L.

3060-20—Soonderdas and Co, Nomanbhai Mulla Abdullabhai v Henry Cooper, Manilal and Kher.

3066-20—Raghavaya N and Co, Maneckji Sorabji Mistry v Rameshwar Cherkrit Purdeshi.

3082-20—Soonderdas and Co, Nomanbhai Mulla M Soolubhaiji Poonawalla v Joseph Francis Borges.

3083-20—Jamsetji R and D, Abdoolabhai Jivaji and ors v Deldar Jehangir and ors.

3085-20—Amarchand and M, Shamdas Hiranand and ors v Gopaldas Meghraj, Captain and V.

3206-20—Wadia G and Co,. Framji Sorabji Divecha and anr v Shanker Pandurang and anr, Mulla and M.

3302-20—Mans H M and Co, Framroz Merwanji Mehta v G Mills and anr.

3303-20—Sham M and H, Venilal Bhaichandbhai v Balaram Pandurang, In person.

3304-20—Tyabji D and Co, Jivanchand Dharamchand v Kunderji Kapurchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

3306-20—Sham M and H, Venilal Bhaichandbhai Mehta v Motilal Ichhal, Motichand and D.

3307-20—Tyabji D and Co, Jivanchand Dharamchand v Bhugwanlal Madhowdas a firm, Payne and Co.

3335-20—Tyabji D and Co, Ramdas Jasraj v Ramchandra Ram Gopal, Dharamsi & Co.

3362-20—Wadia G and Co, Western India Cotton Co Ltd v Messrs Popatlal Parbhudas and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

3363-20—Pandia and Co, Joao Marino D'Almeida v J V Pereira.

3364-20—Pandia and Co, Joao Marino D'Almeida v A J D'Silva.

3365-20—Pandia and Co, Joao Marino D'Almeida v Latiff Babakazi.

3170-20—Moti and Devi, Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkhari v Kaikhusru Kawasji, Jam R and D.

3171-20—Moti and Devi, Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkhari v Pestonji Kawasji Anklesarwalla, Jam R and D.

3172-20—Moti and Devi, Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkhari v Dorabsha Khurshetji Aria, Jam R and D.

3173-20—Moti and Devi, Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkhari v Furdoonji Khurshetji Marshall.

3174-20—Moti and Devi, Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkhari v Kawasji Pestonji Wadia, Jam R and D.

3175-20—Moti and Devi, Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkhari v Gustadji Dorabji Jam R and D.

3176-20—Moti and Devi, Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkhari v Nowroji Jijibhoy Jam R and D.

2267-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Haji Ahmed bin Haji Mansoor Alkari, Moti and Devi.

2768-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Piraji Manaji, Ard H D and Co.

2269-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Hiralal Madanmohan Ard H D and Co.

2270-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Arjun Dhaku.

2271-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Raheman Khan Rajukhan, Ard H D and Co.

2272-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Loti Moriwaki, Ard H D and Co.

2273-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Raichand Lakhmichand, Ard H D and Co.

2274-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Rattanchand Wardichand, Ard H D and Co.

2275-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Dalichand Champaji, Ard H D and Co.

2276-20—Matu J and M, Goolamaly Jiwaji Madraswalla v Lakhmichand Bhogar Ard H D and Co.

2949-20—Edg G and Co, Abubakar Haji Allarakhia v Mirppa Ahmed Haji Ali Mahomed and ors, Amar and Mang.

3031-20—Madh K and Ch, The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co Ltd v De Mello and Co and ors, Judah & S, Jehangir and Seervai.

3119-20—Shamrao M and H, Hajibhai Haji Vazir v Abdul Razak Rahimtulla Dharamsi and Co.

3336-20—Surveyor and Co, Fazalbhai Saheb Kutbuddin Syadina v Lalji and Motiram a firm and ors, Dastur and Co.

3417-20—Shamrao M and H, Rustomji Dinshaw Billimoria v Bai Dossibai Rustomji Master, Smetham B and Lambert.

3418-20—Shamrao M and H, Rustomji Dinshaw Billimoria v Pirojshaw Pestonji Shroff, Mehta L and Co.

3419-20—Sham M and H, Rustomji Dinshaw Billimoria vSorabji Muncherpi Jagir and anr, Mer K and Co.

3468-20—Sham M and H, Nadirshaw Jiwaji Doranwalla v Osman Haji and Sons.

3469-20—Ard H D and Co, Anuplakchand Mewaram v Thakorsidas Shivramal a firm and anr, Patill and Eze, Wadia G and Co

3470-20—Un P and P, Hakimji Amiji and anr v Kharmalli Dost Mahomed, Ard H D and Co.

SANTA CRUZ CANTONMENT DISCIPLINE.

AMAZING ACT OF MILITARY OFFICERS.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

At the Bandra Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Deo, First Class Resident Magistrate, Chotaji Manaji Bherad, Jemadar, 105, Mahratta Light Infantry, and Narayenrao Nowlekar, Adjutant Jemadar, appeared to answer a charge preferred against them by the Bandra Police of wrongfully confining Succaram Sambhaji, Head Constable of the Bandra Police, and two other subordinate native policemen.

The Cantonment Magistrate was present in Court and represented the Commanding Officer.

It appears that on the 16th January, at midnight the Head Constable with two other police sepoys was going on his night rounds in the village of Calina. As they were passing the public road near the Cantonment, which they had every right to do, the accused No. 1 accompanied by two military sepoys met them on the way, and asked them certain questions. They replied they were policemen and were going on their night rounds. They also showed their belts. But still the accused No. 1 had them locked up and accused No. 2 kept them in his charge. The policemen remained under such wrongful confinement from the midnight of 16th January, till the midday of the 18th, when Sub-Inspector Patankar, under a writ issued by the Bandra Magistrate, had the men released.

At the outset the Cantonment Magistrate informed his worship that the Commanding Officer (Major E. J. H. Houghton) was sorry for what had occurred and would like the matter to be compounded.

The Magistrate: (to the Head Constable in the witness-box): You see the Commanding Officer has felt for what has occurred and it would be advisable to compound the case.

The Head Constable: Yes, the Commanding Officer has felt for what has occurred, but, how much more ought we to feel who have suffered the most igneminous humiliation and hardship at the hands of these.

The Magistrate (to the accused): You had no right to deal with policemen as you have done. They were on their night-rounds—a legitimate duty. When challenged they showed you their belts and yet you subjected them to wrongful confinement.

Sub-Inspector Patanker: The accused knew the policemen very well.

Eventually the Head Constable expressed his willingness to allow the case to be compounded provided the accused gave an apology in writing which they agreed to do. His Worship warned the accused that he had as a special case allowed the matter to be compounded, but if anything like the offence they had committed occurred again he would take very serious notice of it.

The apology as stipulated, having been given the case was marked as compounded.

LATE MR. DUNKERLEY.

REFERENCES IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar yesterday.

The President at the outset referred to the death of Mr. W. Dunkerley, a sitting member of the Corporation. He said that on the retirement of his father, Mr. Dunkerley was appointed a member of this Corporation and they always found him taking a keen part in the proceedings of that body. He (the speaker) was sure they would join with him in expressing their deep regret at Mr. Dunkerley's sad death and heartfelt sympathy with his family in their bereavement.

Sir Sassoon J. David then moved the following resolution:—"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad and untimely death in England on the 31st January, 1921, of Mr. W. Dunkerley who as a member of the Corporation for nearly a year rendered useful services to the city; that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement; and that as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Sir Sassoon said he endorsed every word that the President had uttered about Mr. Dunkerley.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, seconding the resolution, said it was a sad thing that they had been losing their European colleagues one after another for some time past. They really wanted keen European workers on this board. Mr. Dunkerley was an energetic member and regularly attended every one of their meetings and thus set an example to other European citizens of Bombay as to how they could render service to the city if they took it into their heads to do so however busy they might be elsewhere.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Dr. D. B. Master and Mr. M. A. Haveliwala supported the resolution, which was carried, the whole Corporation standing.

The Corporation then adjourned till tomorrow (Wednesday).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee Municipal Corporation at 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

Mails for Straits settlement, China and Japan closes at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.

Big Public Meeting on behalf of Y. W. C. A. at the Central Building, Mayo Road, 6 p.m. H. E. Hon. Lady Lloyd preside.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Their Excellencies reception at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

A Ball at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 9-45 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

PEREIRA—5th February, Mary, wife of Wm. Ph. Pereira, of Palli, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Menezes, at her father's residence, D'Monte Street, Bandra, of a daughter.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. (India) wil play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this (Tuesday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Egra via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality on the 6th instant was 201 as compared with 140 of the corresponding day of last year and 329 in 1919. There were 2 attacks and 1 death from plague and 1 attack and 2 deaths from smallpox.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the auspices of Tilak Ashram will be held on Tuesday, the 8th instant at 6 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya when inconvenience of the public on account of postal irregularities will be considered.

STUDENTS' MEETING

A meeting of the Bombay Students' will be held on Tuesday, at 6 p.m. when Prof. Phadke of Poona will address the students in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya.

NOTICE TO N. C. O. STUDENTS

All the N. C. O. students are requested to meet opp. Wilson College on Tuesday at 10-15 a.m. sharp.

The usual class N. C. O. workers will be held in Nathuram's Wady at 8 a.m. At 5 p.m. there will be the N. C. O. students at the same place.

Official & Personal.

Her Excellency was present at the Races on Saturday afternoon.

Lord and Lady Ennismore and Mrs. Melville Balfour arrived at Government House on Saturday.

JAPANESE NAVAL PROGRAMME.

PROPOSED BILL FOR SUSPENSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Tokio.—Count Osaki, formerly Minister of Justice, is drafting a bill to suspend the Japanese naval programme.

ITALIAN DOMESTIC POLICY

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 7.

[illegible].—After the appeal for confidence [illegible]vernment by Signor Giolitti, th[illegible] by an overwhelming majority re[illegible]e Socialists' motions of censure [illegible]nt's domestic policy in connectio[illegible] action of local authorities during [illegible]t disturbances.

[illegible]ND BEATS WALES AT RUGBY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Feb. 8.

[illegible] International Rugby match at [illegible]-day, Scotland beat Wales by [illegible]nts to eight.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED ABORTION BY A DOCTOR.

FURTHER HEARING

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump and a Special Jury.)

King Emperor
v/s.
Dr D'Sylva.

Furtehr evidence in the case was taken to day.

MISS HAM'S EVIDENCE.

Miss Ham, examined by Mr. Wadia, said she had known the acused for three years. The deceased was also a friend of hers. Continuing she said that Dr. D'Sylva had told her that Dorothy had died of hemorrage at the hospital. He did not tell me how he came to know about it. He came to tell her this because she was a friend of Miss Barwick. He gave her some jewels of Miss Barwick consisting of two wristlets, a watch and a ring. He also gave a purse belonging to her. The accused only said that that was Miss Barwick's jewellery He said nothing else.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that Miss Dorothy Barwick was suffering from fever every day. She could not tell who was treating her. Because she was bad with fever she had come to stay with the witness.

Miss Barwick wanted to go to Ahmedabad. Seargent Young came to her on the night of the 8th of November after 12 p.m. He told her that he had snatched away the ticket from Miss Barwick and taken out the trunk she had put in the train and that he could not allow her to go. The witness did not know what he meant by it Seargent Young in the course of his examination said that on the 8th of November in the evening he met Miss Barwick at Colaba Station. He was in the first place against her going to Ahmedabad but he gave in if she took her young brother with her. He had a slight quarrel with Miss Barwick when she was staying with Miss Ham. She had told him that she would not be tied down to any man. That was how the quarrel started. He had no quarrel with her on the evening of the 9th of November. He had never snatched any ticket away from her or removed her trunk from the train. He had never said to anybody that he had done so.

In cross examination witness said that there was no reason why Miss Ham should come into the witness box and tell untruths against him. He did not bear any malice and believed that she bore him none.

Asked if he could account for her saying that he had told her that he had snatched away the ticket and removed the trunk witness replied that he could not, because it was a lie.

A COMPOUNDER'S DEPOSITION.

Fracis D'Souza, a compounder in the service of Dr. D'Sylva was the next witnes called. He said that he was in the service of the accused and of the accused's father before him for 16 years. There are two compounders in the dispensary Dr. D'Sylva came to the dispensary from between 8 to 2 in the morning and betwen 7 and 9 in the afternoon.

He remembered the lady who was carried out on a stretcher on the evening of the 9th of November. On that day he came into the dispensary at 5-45 p.m. alone. She was walking, Doctor was not in. She asked him to send for the doctor at once. She said she had pains in the stomach. The doctor came in at 7 p.m. He did not know what happened when the lady was inside the surgical room with the doctor. He was in the dispensary.

At 8-30 p.m. he saw the ambulance coming, the lady being put on the stretcher and taken away. Dr. D'Sylva and Mis Barwick were in the room for about an hour and a half.

On the evening of 11th November, the police officers Mr. Fern and Mr. Ferguson, saw him at 7-30 p.m. Dr. D'Sylva asked him to hand over the skirt, petticoat and hat belonging to the deceased Miss Barwick to them, which he accordingly did. On the 11th November he made a statement to the police and in December he made another statement to Mr. Cauty, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

The instruments in the dispensary were kept in the consulting room, in a case, which was locked up and the key of which remained with Dr. D'Sylva. He heard some sounds from the surgical room when the doctor was there. There was groaning but it was not continuous. No gauze, lint, or bandages were kept in the dispensary. Only cotton-wool was kept. The doctor once came from the room and asked for liquid extract of ergot—10 minims in an ounce of water, also 2 minims of liquor. Strycnine. Nothing else.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Cross examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that no hot water bottles were kept at the dispensary, nor warm blankets.

Two or three times the doctor came out and took away a certain quantity of cotton-wool. Doctor also sent for coffe for the patient from a neighbouring shop,—also for brandy about 10 minutes later. Generally a crowd o patients comes in after 7 p.m. Patent medicines were kept in the dispensary one of which was Jamrods Fever Specific. The doctor never performed major operations.

On the evening of the 9th before the Dr. came he took the lady to the surgical room. After half an hour she called for the compounder. He went in and she asked for a glass of water. At that time she was lying on the cot. She had her blouse on. But her hat her skirt and petticoat were hanging on the rack. She was bleding at the time from her private part. She was naked. He saw a small quantity of blood under the cot. She took the water lying down she asked him to pour it into her month. After some time the doctor came from the room and took some extract of ergot liquid in a measure glass. B. and W's. Tabloids of Pituturin kept in the dispensary. Also hyphodermic Syringe.

STATEMENT AT POLICE STATION.

Referred to his statement made in the police court that "the doctor took away some drug I don't know which"—the accused said that that was true. He did this 10 or 15 minutes after he took away Liquoreryot. After that coffee was sent for and brandy.

On the night of 11th Mr. Ferguson,, Mr. Jerson, and Inspector Bhatekar, all police officers came to the dispensary. After the doctor came Mr. Fern, the doctor and himself all took their seats in a Victoria which was waiting there. They did so on being asked by Mr. Fern, who said that he was going to take down their statements at the police-station.

After arriving at the police station his statement was taken down by Inspector Bhatakar.

Re-examined by Mr. Wadia witness said that the first statement he made was the one he made to Inspector Bhatakar. He did not in that statement say anything about seeing the lady naked or seeing any blood—nor anything about cotton, brandy or coffee—nor did he say anything about there in his examination-in-chief in the Police Court.

In reply to Mr. Velinkar the witness said that he did not mention about these things to Mr. Bhatakar because he was not asked about it. He did mention these things in his cross-examination by Mr. Godinho in the Police Court.

In answer to the Court witness said that he had made a statement to Inspector Bhatekar that the deceased when she came to the dispensary looked all right. He did not mention that she was in pain because he was not asked it. He took her to the surgical room because she complained of pain. He was still in the service of Dr. D'Sylva.

Further evidence was being taken when the Court rose.

MR. BANKER AND MR. JAMNADAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As reported in to-day's issue of your paper, Mr. Shankarlal Banker at a meeting held under the auspices of the Swarajya Sabha to boycott the Duke of Connought among other things said that he did not blame Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, as he had openly sided with Government officials Mr. Banker in his enthusiasm and excitement has allowed himself to make an incorrect statement. Surely Mr. Banker does not lay this charge on Mr. Jamnadas because the latter has not accepted the Non-Cooperation creed. He cannot be unaware of the resolution on the Punjab atrocities which Mr. Jamnadas has given notice to move in the Indian Legislative Assembly and which runs thus:—

"That this Assembly recommends to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council (1) to declare the firm resolve of the Government of India to maintain that the connection of India with the British Empire is based on the idea of equal partnership and perfect racial equality, Indian lives and Indian honour being held as sacred as British lives and honour, (2) to express regret that the Martial Law Administration in the Punjab in 1919 departed from these principles and was calculated to deeply wound the self-respect of the Indian population by subjecting them to unnecessary hardship and humiliation, (3) to mete out deterrent punishments to officers who were found guilty of improper exercise of their powers and to take step to relieve the Indian Revenue of all payments towards the pensions, gratuities or compassionate allowances to such officers and (4) to award adequate compensation to the families of those killed or injured at the Jallianwalla Bagah or other places on the same scale as the compensation awarded in the case of Europeans who suffered or were killed during the Punjab disturbances."

This is surely not siding with the Government *officials*. It is very much to be wished that responsible persons like Mr. Banker should take the trouble to avoid springing such unfounded statements into the already charged political atmosphere of the present, I am, Sir,—Yours, etc.

RATANSI D. MORARJI,

Bombay, Feb. 7.

A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos the discussion on the Mandvi incident and the Municipal administration, it will not be impertinent to put the following questions to Mr. Shantidas Askaran, a Municipal Corporator:—

1. Is Mr. Shantidas conscious that he is a Municipal Corporator?
2. If so, is he also conscious that he is supposed to represent one of the most educated and enlightened constituencies?
3. If so, can he render an acount of his doings in the Corporation?
4. How many meetings of the Corporation has he attended?
5. How often has he taken part in the discussion of the municipal affairs?
6. If he is not able to answer these questions satisfactorily, is it not high time for him to realise that he must resign and give place to men who can justify their selection in a much better way than Mr. Shantidas has done?

So far as I remember, he has never taken a leading part in any municipal question. Of course, I am open to correction.—Yours, etc

FLASH-LIGHT.

Feb. 5.

WHY STUDENTS SHOULD NON-COOPERATE.

HON. MR. PARANJAPYE ANSWERED.

PUBLIC MEETING OF STUDENTS.

Another public meeting of the Bombay students was held yesterday evening at the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the Presidency of Mr. Jamnadas K. Mehta. There was a fairly large number of students the majority of whom were non-cooperators, present.

Mr. Puntambekar addressing the audience said that evening he would refer to the points put forward by Mr. Paranjpye their 'supposed' representative in the Council who was now advising the students.

Many among the audience then cried out that Mr. Paranjpye was not their representative.

Mr. Puntambekar:—So, I used the word "supposed." If he did not represent you in the Council he was now representing the Council to you at least.

MR. PARANJPYE ANSWERED.

The speaker then said that Mr. Paranjpye had said that the non-cooperators made fantastic appeals to the passions and sentiments of students with fallacious arguments. Now what the speaker meant to say was that there was no doubt that they made appeals, but they appealed to the higher sentiments and conscience of the students to whose judgment they left the question. They asked the students to come out only when they were convinced. The speaker then asked if Mr. Paranjpye was not appealing to the sentiments of the students by asking them to keep loyal to the present system of education. Mr. Paranjpye said boycott of schools would not lead to Swaraj. But the speaker said that boycott of schools was only a part of their programme. As in the Army some one had to do supply and transport work, some had to fight and some had to do the digging work. So, in the present movement the students would only do his part in attaining Swaraj by boycotting the schools and colleges.

DEFECTS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

Replying to Mr. Paranjpye's argument that the new Councils had opened out an easy way of effecting any changes they desired, Mr. Puntambekar asked if the new Council could put a stop to the increase on military expenditure as recommended by the Esher Report. He said that Mr. Paranjpye should re-read the Reforms Act and see that matters relating to defence, eccleasiastical affairs and politics were excluded from the control of the Council. He was surprised that Mr. Paranjpye did not know that the Report of the Esher Committee fell under the catagory of foreign defence. Mr. Paranjpye had said that the present system of education did not create slave mentality and in reply to that the speaker referred Mr. Paranjpye to the report of the Saddler Commission about the Calcutta University. The enthusiasm, independence and earnestness which were to be found in the present students were not imparted by the Universities but were due to the inspiration of talks, lectures and writings of Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Vivekenand, Ramsirtha, Tilak, and Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi had cooperated with Government for thirty years and during that time he never inspired the youth of India. The speaker was not at least attracted by Gandhi until recently. It was Tilak who inspired him. But now it was Mahatma Gandhi who inspired him as no one had inspired him before.

Continuing the speaker said that Mr. Paranjpye had said that the future was for them who were organized, educated and of high character. But Mr. Paranjpye did not know that the Non-Cooperation movement was for organizing educating and building up the character of the youth of India. It was not a negative movement but a real constructive movement. Mr. Paranjpye was misleading them. And what the British Government was afraid of was the organization which the non-cooperators were building up now.

Replying to Mr. Paranjpye's remark that if the non-cooperators had any scheme of national education which they wanted to introduce they should suggest that scheme to him, Mr. Puntambekar said that to him National Education meant the throwing off of foreign control and interference of any kind in the education of the country. The National Education depended on the spirit through which it was taught and not the text books, the codes and regulations with which it was guided. He said Tagore's "Nationalism" could not be taught by any Smith or Fisher, in the same spirit as an inspired Indian would be able to teach it. It was not so much the system as the spirit which contributed to the conception of National Education.

QUESTION OF FUNDS.

Proceeding further, Mr. Puntambekar said it was also argued by Mr. Paranjpye that where would they get funds for their National Education and to that he would reply that every student knew that the Government spent thirteen lakhs of rupees a year and out of that they received six lakhs in fees and donations. They spent only seven lakhs out of their own coffers and of that five lakhs went to meet indirect expenditure. Now could not the nationalists find two lakhs of rupees which they actually needed at present—asked the speaker.

Concluding the speaker again appealed to the students not to hesitate but to do their duty and not to be misled by their supposed representatives. If they were really the representatives of the peopie why were they talking shelter behind the missionaries in the St. Xavier's College instead of coming out to face the public?

PROF. PHADKE.

Prof. Phadke then addressing the students said in the course of a long speech that he wanted to make it clear for Mr. Paranjpye that there was a direct connection between the British Raj and the present system of education which unfortunately Mr. Paranjpye could not see. The attendance in all colleges and universities was simply to make preparation for future service that they were going to undertake. Continuing the speaker said that they approached the students not because they were easily impressionable but because there was some thing real in them that made them easily to be convinced of the Truth.

Dr. Savarkar and Swami Sankaranand also addressed the gathering. Some of the students then registered their names as non cooperators.

SPORTING NEWS.

DAVIS CUP.

AUSTRALIA'S CHALLENGE TO NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Melbourne.—Australia has sent a cable to New York, challenging the Davis Cup.

A later message states that the Cabinet resigned on February 4th.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND-DAY.

HANDICAPS.

The following are the Handicaps for the Second Day's Big Meeting, to be run at Mahaluxmi, on Wednesday, 9th February:—

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance furlongs 65 yards.

Poignant 9/6; Quarryman 9/4; William the Beau 9/3; Verge 9/0; Mordennis 8/12; Starshot 8/12; Aleli 8/10; Not Much 8/9; Simon's Choice 8/8; Splendid Spur 8/6; Senparison 8/5; Monteith 8/5; Brendan 8/0; Waynfiete 7/11; Ardvreck 7/4.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

Divide 9/6; Eudoxus 9/4; Owen Roe 9/2; Belvedere 9/2; Woorali 9/0; Braida Garth 8/12; Verres 8/11; Treasury 8/10; Crushed Glass 8/7; Liberty 8/4; Catchup 8/4; Forfeit Lass 8/2; Mosley 8/2; Stellite 8/0; Royal Band 7/13; Belle Voyageuse II 7/12; Magic Prince 7/11; Fussy 7/10; Love True 7/10; Royal Jewel 7/10; Pine Tree 7/9; Cracknel 7/9; Southwell 7/8; Belle Syme 7/6; Like Magic 7/6; Pourboire 7/3; Mist 7/2; Chauntress 7/0.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Red Quill 10/2; Love Glass 9/12; Violinist 9/11; Fitzclarence 9/10; Giacomi 9/9; Dori 9/7; Little Trout 9/4; Atrocity 9/1; Royal Band 9/0; Cyanite 8/12; Tagamor 8/12; Pine Tree 8/8; Anthracite 8/7; Kilbay 8/6; Brickun Bridge 8/5; Eager To 8/5; Spearwood 7/10; Dialect 7/9; Beggar Prince 7/9; Archer 7/8; Oregon Pine 7/6; Millmount 7/6; Simon Grab 7/2; Trezidella 6/10; White Poppy 6/10.

TH ECAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Antic 10/0; Christmas Holiday 9/11; Redspear 9/10; Gadtuna 9/10; Muscovite 9/8 Plaxtol 9/6; Treasury 9/4; Gunning 9/0; Penn Pie 8/13; Magic Prince 8/12; Never True 8/9 Cymar 8/8; Fleurbaix 8/8; Pourboire 8/5 Much Married 8/5; Quite Park 8/3; Piccolo 8/0; Le Verguier 7/9; Whit Week 7/7; Bart 7/6; Heir at Law 7/6; Gentle Saxon 7/3; Claim A 7/1; Roi Grison 7/1; Verna 6/12.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mametz 9/8; Much Married 9/8; Rivoletta 9/5; Piccolo 9/3; Quartzite 9/2; Marcodia 9/0; Beggar Prince 9/0; Le Verguier 9/0; Spearwood 9/0; Archer 8/13; Oregon Pine 8/11; Millmount 8/11; Heir at Law 8/11; Flotelle 8/10; Jacky Firth 8/10; Gipsy's Advice 8/9; King's Own 8/9; Maiden Palm 8/8; Leofric 8/7; Simon Grab 8/7; Claim A 8/6; Roi Grison 8/6; Sugarey Sam 8/6; White Bell 8/3; Tourney 8/3; Trezidella 8/1; Kaloqlah 7/12; Midton 7/12; Gunda 7/11; White Simon 7/9; Kilt 7/7; Rueful 7/6; Arles 7/3; Gantry 7/3; Troop Leader 7/0.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Rosette 9/4; Glass Bead 9/0; Balira 8/12 Winner B 8/10; St. Agnes Eve 8/8; Gavrelle 8/7; Lucky Queen 8/6; Tourney 8/3; Pretty Margaret 8/2; South Star 7/13; Binfield Grove 7/12; Walhachin 7/9; Mim 7/8; Allensmore 7/7; White Simon 7/6; Ragazzo 7/5; Miss Glad Eyes 7/5; White Poppy 7/4; Ampaua 7/2; Whit Monday 7/0.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Spearwood 9/3; Sospello 8/12; Jacky Firt 8/11; Elyra 8/9; Mirabelle 8/7; Gold Reef 8/6; Valentine's Brook 8/5; Nerissa 8/4; Try All 8/1; Footman 7/12; My Patsey 7/10; Isbury Rose 7/8; Lady Changeful 7/8; Vauclere 7/4; My Lass 7/6; Look Out 7/5; Overseas 7/4; Substance 7/4; Elphene 7/0; Charles William 6/12.

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-morrow, Tuesday, 8th February, 1921.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE MELBOURNE PLATE.—Distance furlongs 65 yards.

Charlie's Smile; Pastime; Royal Charter; Cresset; Roubaix; Reciprocity; King's Fare; Cally and All Silk.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.)

The Plough; Lady Cleopatra; Glass Rock; Pine Park; Tagamor; Miss Rollestone; Johnnie H; Trostan; Ramadan; Viola; Floreal and Fleurbaix.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.—Distance 1 mile.

Black Jess; Bucks; Discussion; Checkmate Thunder; Catchup; Lemon; Mademoiselle Foch; Footman; On Leave; Ramadan; Mossley; Marcodia; Floreal and William Allenby.

THE POWAI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Vassallo; Greig; Quarterly; Celia; Laodice Checkmate; Hibernia; Japanese Pine; Gavrelle; Decorum; Easter Holiday; Lemon; Foot man and Shades of Night.

THE ABBERLEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Peach Melba; Allan Water; Eothen; Gold Quartz; Warburton; Lively; Explosive; Tasty Leicester Square; Ho Ho; Deslin; Mynden Chief; Dialect; Buckbean; Cataria; Maravedi Summer's Joy and Trezidella.

CABLE ITEMS.

Wheat was quoted at Northampton to-day at seventy-five shillings per quarter.

Berlin.—The French Ambassador has formally invited Von Simons to send delegates to the London Conference.

A later message states that the Greek Cabinet resigned on February 4th.

Washington.—The Georgetown Seismological Observatory has recorded an earthquake, two thousand miles to the South, and of a greater intensity than the disturbance which took place on December 16th.

The Oxford University has issued an appeal for three thousand pounds to finance a research expedition to Spitzbergen, which is starting in June.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

W. I. T. TOURNAMENT.

BROUGH BEATS FAKUDA.

Play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed to-day at the Queen's Road Courts before a fair good number of spectators. The weather was fine and the matches in the various events were played out under ideal conditions. The games began at 5 p.m.

The programme of matches for the day consisted of five events. In the gentlemen's Singles three matches were played out and two in Gentlemen's Doubles. No matches were played in Mixed Doubles.

BROUGH V. FAKUDA.

In the Gentlemen's Singles the best game from a spectatorial point of view was the one between Brough and Fakuda in which the Japanese player was beaten in two straight sets of 6—4 and 6—3. The play was very interesting to watch and was marked by sound display of tennis. As certain stages in the game well contested games took place with varying fortunes but ultimately victory was secured by Brough the winners services were exceptionally good and his success was in a large measure due to his plan of following up the naturally weak return to a strong and well placed cervice by a rush up to the net and assuming the offensive from a position of vantage in close proximity to the net. Brough's service games with one or two exceptions were bagged by Brough himself. Fakuda was a little erratic in his play and many of his hard returns unfortunatelf found a lodging place in the net. The scores in this match were 6—4, 6—3. The game was watched by crowds of Japanese and Europeans and any exceptional performance by either of the contestants was marked by appreciative clappings by their respective compatriots. The Japanese have nothing to apprehand from this reverse as in Takenchi they possess a good aspirant to honours in Gentlemen's Singles.

Sanghavi V. Parton also was a well contested game and Parton just won by the odd set in three sets. The first set was taken by Sankhavi at 6—2 and if he had greater staying capacities a different tale might have had to be told. But as it transpired Parton took the next two sets at 6—4, 6—2. Sankhavi played attriactive tennis—but Parton excelled in placing and won a well-deserved victory. Bhagwat beat Annett in two sets of 6—3, 6—3. The failure of Annett is to be ascribed to the fact that after the first set he was practically exhausted and was not in a position to resume play on equal terms.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

In the Gentlemen's Doubles Morarji and Wagle found little difficulty in beating Allana and Gore. They won with a good margin in two sets of 6—4 and 6—0. Wagle did splendid execution at the net and frustrated any incipient attempt to evade his defence by high returns by handing out terrific smashes. The winning pair I think are well on their way to figure in the finals.

In the other match in the Gentlemen's Doubles Henry and Marshall won from Warner and Captain Brook-shortt after three well contested sets of 2—6, 7—5, and 6—2 the contest may aptly be described as youth and impetuosity against age and experience. Warner and Brookshortt kept up a smart pace in the first set and won it at 6—2, but by this time Henry and Marshall had well set in and there after they played up wonderfully well. By this time with Warner and partner 'gallop' had given place to hesitancy but to no purpose. The two next sets were ultimately taken by the more experienced pair at 7—5 and 6—3.

RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

Bhagwat beat Annett 6—3, 6—3.
Parton beat Sanhavi 2—6, 6—4, 6—2.
Brough beat Fakuda 6—4, 6—3.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Morarji and Wagle beat Allana and Gore 6—4, 6—0.
Henry and Marshall beat Warner and Brookshortt 2—6, 7—5, 6—2.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

At 5 p.m. On Queen's Road Courts.

1 Mrs. Hunt and Brough v/s. Miss Meyer and Morarjee.

2 Lady Tata and Jeejeebhoy v/s Mrs. Bulmer Perry and Capt. Matthews.

4 Parton v/s Takenchi.

5 Liladhar and Syed Hassan v/s Henry and Marshall.

6 Mrs. Wilkin and Cox v/s Mr. and Mrs Portlock.

PROBABLE SETTLEMENT OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly allow me to express my deep sense of gratitude on behalf of the Postmen, Packers and Telegraph messengers, for your strengthening their cause by publishing the true facts recently. The general public will now know how the matter stands, and whether the Postal and Telegraph strikers are solely to be blamed. I am sure Mr. Vaughan, the popular Presidency Postmaster will work his way to get back all the Postmen as well an the Packers, and will permit them to resume duty from Thursday the 10th instant. So also, the Deputc Postmaster-General in charge of Telegraphs will be so good as to settle amicably the Telegraph messengers' case. As for newly employed men I should very strongly advice them to join the Bombay Police Department, there being provision for a large number of recruits.—Yours, etc.

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle.',
1st February, 1921.

ANSWERS.

TRIKAM—Please write to the Secretaries, Swaraj Sabha.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, February 8, 1921.

THE QUESTION OF THRACE.

The report which reaches us from Constantinople that the Turks, among their demands for the modification of the Sevres Treaty, ask for an autonomous Thrace will astonish only those people who have been completely out of touch with Turkish opinion in the last six months. The Turks have had their fill of war and massacre and suffering, and they are willing to relinquish anything that is not essential to their national existence in order to secure ten years of peace. An autonomous Thrace under the protection of the League of Nations would form a buffer State, which would protect Constantinople from attack upon the European side far better than a narrow Turkish province, regarded, as all Turkish European provinces have always been by Europe, as fair prey. But it cannot be accepted by the Indian Muslims, nor can it be accepted by Englishmen of honour, who remember the Prime Minister's solemn pledge of Jan. 1918 proffered in the name of "the Empire as a whole," that England was not fighting to deprive the Turks of Thrace, Asia Minor or Constantinople. But there may be ways to overcome the difficulty here as in the case of the Arabic-speaking provinces, which the Turks are no less willing to relinquish on the understanding that they shall be made autonomous.

President Wilson's proposal, it may be remembered, with regard to Thrace, was that Western Thrace *and Salonica*, together with Eastern Thrace, should be made into an autonomous State, under the League of Nations. In Western Thrace, as divided between Greece and Bulgaria after the Balkan Wars, the Turks form a majority of the population, and a majority of the population of the Salonica district have never been enamoured of Greek rule. The population of the whole region is so heterogeneous and pugnacious that, as someone once said, "only the Turk could rule it." President Wilson did not even adumbrate the form of Government to be given to the autonomous State which he suggested; but we imagine that he would have vetoed as hurriedly as we ourselves should veto, the usual European princekin and his mushroom court which forms a centre for corruption and intrigue. A Christian prince, if even mentioned in the case of Thrace, would cause a blaze of anger in the East. The best form of Government for Thrace—and we might add, for Macedonia and Albania and many other countries in those latitudes—would be a loose federation of communities forming a republic on the Swiss model. This has the advantage of bearing a strong resemblance to the form of Government existing in those countries under Turkish rule, and therefor seeming natural to the inhabitants.

Supposing an autonomy of this description were set up in Eastern Thrace, under the ceremonial Governorship of a Turkish Pasha to be chosen by the League of Nations, and under the Sultan's suzerainty, we do not think that very serious objections would be raised to it. If Western Thrace were to be included in the autonomous territory, a local magnate to be called the President or Prince or Governor, elected by the people, could be substituted, for the Turkish Governor without offending Mussalman susceptibilities, and if Salonica as well as Western Thrace were to be included, we believe that the form of Government would not be criticised either by the vast majority of the inhabitants or by the Muslim world, provided that the suzerainty of the Sultan was asserted in the Constitution. It is pretty certain that the concern of the Allies at the forthcoming Conference in London will be with Eastern Thrace alone. We earnestly wish, in the interests of the population, that Western Thrace may be included. But Salonica is, we fear, unlikely to be even mentioned in connection with this European-Turkish settlement, though the internationalisation of that coveted outlet of the Balkans, securing equal use of it to all the fractious peoples, would unquestionably afford a guarantee for lasting peace.

WANTED—MARKETS.

How well the interests of the ratepayers and the general public are being looked after by the local Municipality can be seen from their "zeal" in providing public markets for the crowded populations of Byculla and Girgaum wards. It is more than two years since the Municipal Commissioner declared that "there is a very strong case for a Municipal market" in Byculla and gave an assurance that "endeavours will be made to find a suitable site." We have still to know if the Commissioner has succeeded in his search for a site. Similar uncertainty prevails regarding the materialisation of the dreams of the Municipal Executive about markets at Chowpatty and Grant Road, though for decades the residents of the Ward have been praying for a market. No work seems to be in progress anywhere in connection with these markets and it is doubtful whether the Municipality has even lighted on any suitable sites. The question of the Byculla Market is coming up before the Corporation shortly and the residents of the Ward would no doubt like to know for what further length of time they are to put up with the inconveniences and unsatisfactory conditions of the present private market near the railway station. The congestion and overcrowding at this market are becoming ever greater while the sanitary arrangements remain as unsatisfactory as before. The narrow passages are so blocked by human beings as well as heaps of vegetables and fruits that ingress and egress are often matters of serious difficulty. The market being only partially paved and there being no sheds in the middle of the compound, the vegetables are thrown pell-mell on the muddy floor and passages, exposed to sun and rain, when there is rain, as well as to every sort of contamination. There is no proper arrangement for washing vegetables. If the Municipal Executive cannot find a proper site for a regular public market, why should they not at least enforce the market bye-laws in the case of this market, in the interests of the public? Another entrance is urgently required for the market, to prevent the crush at the present single entrance, and carts should not be allowed inside. We trust the Corporation realises how, by its apathy towards the vital needs of the public, as for example in the matter of the provision of public markets, it is alienating their sympathies and filling them with disgust.

Notes of the Day.

The Liberals and Public Meetings.

We have received several letters blaming the opinion we expressed in these notes when commenting on the attempts of Mr. Shastri and others to make themselves heard at *public* meetings in Bombay. Our opinion was that, if the Liberals really wished to obtain the publicity to which we consider that they have a perfect right, they would have done wisely to have held meetings to which admission would be by ticket only; and we still adhere to that opinion. By that means they would obtain a quiet and a reasonable audience which would certainly include a good many persons who differed from them in politics; that audience would listen to their speeches, and the gentlemen representing the Press would also be able to hear them, with the result that they would be fully reported in the newspapers. We repeat that, if the object of the organisers of these meetings was to influence the public, a private meeting would have been the best way to attain that object.

What Is the Object?

What is the real object, then, of holding public meetings which result in uproar, making all the speaker's words of wisdom quite inaudible. We are informed that it is to assert the right of every man and every Indian to ventilate his opinions on a public platform. We can well believe it, and also that a certain element of defiance and bravado counts for something in the matter. But, in every democratic country in the world there is another side to this assertion of the right to free speech in public; and the public has the right of free reply. This was denied the audience at Mr. Shastri's last lecture, and that denial seems to us inconsistent with the claim that these meetings are held in the interests of the human right to free expression of opinion. It had a most unfortunate effect upon the minds of the audience, and, we believe, upon the mind of every member of the general public who read of it next morning in his newspaper. It is now being freely suggested that these people's object in their meetings is merely to provoke a "row," in order that Mrs. Besant, in "New India," may be able to say something nasty about "non-violent" non-cooperation. We ourselves do not attach importance to such rumours; and even supposing that the rumour in the present case were true, that would be only another reason why the non-cooperation students should take measures to secure most perfect order and decorum on such provocative occasions.

Mr. Horniman and Labour.

The voice of Indian Labour has again spoken in the resolution adopted by the All-India Railwaymen's Conference, condemning the action of the authorities in deporting Mr. Horniman and demanding that he should be permitted forthwith to return to India. Though nearly two years have passed since the grave wrong was perpetrated, the intensity of the public feeling against the step is undiminished. The speeches and resolutions at various public meetings held in Bombay during the last two years, and especially the grateful tributes paid to Mr. Horniman's services to the poor at Labour demonstrations held in this city and at the sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress, have shown that nowhere, except in certain official quarters and the circles of the title-hunters, is there any feeling of appreciation of the arbitrary action of the executive, which has deprived an honest and courageous Englishman of his elementary rights and this country of the services of one of its most devoted friends. This prolongation of the exile of a man whose heart is here in India is not calculated to inspire the public with the idex of fairness in the official attitude towards Mr. Horniman. Mr. Horniman always fought quite openly for the thing he believed to be right. To prolong his banishment thus cruelly is, in our opinion, most unfair. Even if there was an excuse—which we do not admit—for fettering Mr. Horniman's liberties two years ago, there is none whatever to-day and the public can only regard the omission to remove the against him as another proof that the "New Era" is no more tolerant of Indian feeling and opinion than the old.

Beware of the Spy.

When Dyer approached Jallianwala Bagh, the "Approver-General", it is said, was standing on a table, reassuring the audience and asking them to remain compact. Sundry things of a like nature happen in India when the authorities are in the hectic mood to maintain law and order. Unseen folk specialise in whirlwind rumours; placards are posted and they disappear, when the occupant of the premises is hauled over the coals; infamous notices appear, as at Lyallpur, incriminating a whole population of residents. Not all know, however, the enterprise of the unseen hand, and it is necessary in times of disquiet for the people to be calm against the provocation of mischief-mongers. Mr. Andrews has done well in impressing on the young men of Bengal, the nature of this peril. In a timely article in the "Servant", Mr. Andrews gives an illustration of the danger:—

"I wish at once to sound one note of warning, from my own painful experience. I can do this best by describing an incident in Delhi, during those terrible days in April 1919. One day, at a time when we were doing our utmost to keep the people calm under great provocation, suddenly a man came rushing down the Chandni Chowk near to the Fatepuri Masjid crying that Swami Shraddhananda had been arrested. By an accident, Indra, his son, was passing that way at the time, and he shouted out, as the crowd excitedly collected, that this man was a C.I.D. spy and that he had only a few moments ago left his father safely in his own house. He then turned to the man, and said, 'I know you' you are a spy!" The man fled at once and disappeared.

I have told this story, because I wish to put all students on their guard, from the very first. The same C.I.D. 'badmashi' is almost certain to be practised, in order to bring the present peaceful movement into disgrace."

The function of the *agent provocateur* is notoriously efficient and the warning ought to be remembered.

Executive Pin-pricks.

While the public fully sympathise with Lord Sinha in the difficulties which his position as the head of the provincial bureaucracy engenders for him, they will not excuse the surrender on his part of control over the subordinate officials to the extent which the enemies of the Congress in his province and especially the planters of Behar, are demanding from him. The latter gentry, waiting in a deputation on the Governor recently, sought to stampede him into a campaign of repression against the Non-Cooperation movement, by misrepresenting the state of things in the province. They wanted him to believe that "hat"-loothing was proceeding on an alarming scale and that "agitators" were at the bottom of the mischief. It now appears that at only one or two places "hat"-looting was indulged in by *budmashes* and that there is no organised movement as such anywhere in the province. Lord Sinha has no doubt found out the truth by this time. But, apparently, the influence of the planters and other enemies of the Congress extends beyond that of the Governor, for we find a systematic and none too scrupulous campaign being waged in many parts of the province by the subordinate officialdom against the nationalist movement. Here are a few acts of petty oppression reported in the papers. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Samastipore District has served a notice on a Mahomedan leader of Satmalpur to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 200 with two sureties of Rs. 100 each for keeping the peace for one year "as it has been brought to the notice of the Magistrate that he advocated in his speeches among other things that persons against whom offences have been committed should not take their case either to the court or to the police and that in each village certain volunteers should be appointed for police purposes." So telling the people, who have been wronged, not to approach the police or the law courts for redress and to settle disputes by arbitration is an offence in the eyes of this official! So also it is a crime to teach people to be self-reliant! The District Magistrate of Muzaffarpur has served a similar notice on a Mahomedan pleader, who has been an active worker in the Congress cause, while in Sitamarhi Sub-Division two other Congress workers are being similarly proceeded against. In Muzaffarpur a notice under Section 144, C. P. C., has been served on Babu Mathura Prasad Dikshit restraining him from speaking in any bazar as in the opinion of the Magistrate his speeches are likely to lead to a breach of the peace. The same Magistrate summoned various gentlemen engaged in village organisations in the District to appear before him to explain their conduct. Some of these gentlemen happened to be nominated presidents of the Choukidari Panchayat Union and they were asked by him either to resign their office or to sign a written declaration that they would not take any part in the Non-Cooperation movement. These gentlemen expressed their willingness to resign their Panchayat presidentships if that in the opinion of the Magistrate stood in the way of their taking part in the movement.

What the Viceroy's Visit Costs.

The Viceroy must have been charmed with his reception in the Rajputana States through which he has been touring lately, but if he could have seen the sufferings among poor people which the tour has entailed, we are sure Lord Chelmsford would not welcome the prospect of such tours with the delight he generally expresses in connection therewith. A correspondent sends us an account of the hardships which the Viceroy's five-minutes' halt at Sambher railway station in Rajputana entailed on the poor of the place. He says the Raj officers began to loot the poor people of the State, ten days before the Viceroy's arrival. "They forcibly brought out the poor inhabitants four days before (the Viceroy's arrival) and troubled them. Those who gave them bribes were allowed to go back to their houses promising in writing to attend again on the 19th November, 1920, while the remainder were troubled to that date." He mentions the case of a Teli's (oilman's) wife who was asked by a Kotwali sepoy to deliver 15 seers of oil, because "his Excellency is to visit the station." When she asked the sepoy to come again when her husband, who was absent, had returned, the sepoy is stated to have seriously molested her. When she appealed to the Naxim, the only redress she got from this worthy was a shout of abuse. Three to four maunds of oil is stated to have been collected in this illegal manner from the poor oilmen. What the Viceroy has to do with oil passes one's comprehension, but perhaps these petty officials are firm believers in the precept "make hay while the sun shines."

"Blessings" of Cooperation.

As a "striking object-lesson" of the advantages of cooperation between the people and the Government, and a damaging proof of the folly of Non-Cooperation, our Allahabad Anglo-Indian contemporary cites the "notable advance" made in the trade and prosperity of the Balaghat District in the Central Provinces, as a result of the opening of the Satpura narrow gauge railway. The testimony of the Settlement Officer and the Divisional Commissioner, the latter of whom visited the district in 1914, after an absence of seventeen years, are quoted to show that "tiled houses have almost entirely replaced thatched, umbrellas, coats and mill-made cloths are now regarded, even among the poorer tenants, as necessaries, and gold and silver ornaments are commonly worn by the labouring classes." Further, we are told that "77 per cent. of the Balaghat tenants are free, or virtually free, from debt, . . . are litigious, fond of variety and use the railway extensively even for trifling distances." To those who are accustomed to judge of advance in "prosperity" by such manifestations of human weakness or folly as the display of ornaments, recourse to litigation, use of railway "even for trifling distances" and by such phenomena as the substitution of tiled for thatched houses, and the use of mill-made cloth and the wearing of coats, no doubt, these constitute evidences of a great advance in wealth and civilisation. We wonder why frequent recourse to the grog-shop is not included among these signs of prosperity. But, may we ask what striking object-lesson of the advantages of cooperation is furnished by the chronic poverty of the population of certain other districts in the Central Provinces? In our Presidency, all the blessings of cooperation have not availed to put an end to the repeated havoc of famine in a district like Ahmednagar. We have seen what harvest of cooperation the Puri District in Orissa reaped during the last two years of famine. The "Pioneer" should see the futility of the irrelevant arguments it uses to damn the Non-Cooperation movement.

Japan, Britain and India.

Does the Anglo-Japanese Alliance involve an obligation on the part of Japan to come to the aid of Great Britain in the event of "internal trouble" in India menacing the permanence of British rule in this country? Here is a Japanese answer to this question. Referring to a recent statement of Mrs. Besant that those aiming at the severance of the link with the British Empire "will have to face the tremendous power of England, which is armed from head to foot and which will be supported by Japan," the "Asian Review," published in Tokyo and edited by Japa[illegible] writes as follows:—

It is certainly surprising that a ble person of Mrs. Besant's positi[illegible] gence and wide international should not be aware of the fact Anglo-Japanese Alliance nowhere Japan will come to the aid of Gr[illegible] in case of a revolution in India to this Alliance Japan is to a[illegible] only when India is attacked by [illegible] from outside. If there be a re[illegible] India Japan has no obligation and suppress it. We have no in writing this than to rem[illegible] understanding that might have by Mrs. Besant's statement.

Even apart from the Anglo-J[illegible] ance, we do not suppose that of the League of Nations callin[illegible] of another member to subjugat[illegible] which the first is interested quette", from the post-war d[illegible] of view.

"FOR STATE MANAGEMENT."

AHMEDABAD MILL-OWNERS' VIEWS.

EVIDENCE OF PORT TRUST OFFICIALS.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Mr. G. I. Patel, who represented the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, gave evidence yesterday morning before the Railway Committee. The Association was in favour of State Management and suggested that the railways should form a transferred subject in the reformed Councils. The least the Government could do was to transfer immediately the London Boards to India. The control of the Railway Board was found to be ineffective. He complained not only about shortage of waggons but also about the random allocation of waggons. He cited an instance where a railway Company without even so much as asking permission had "the audacity to take away the waggons" alotted to the mills. It was a purely arbitrary action.

The Chairman and another representative of the Port Trust were examined in the afternoon. They stated that they had no import or export rates as such. They believed that if the Boards were domiciled in India they would prove convenient. There was no undue interference from Government once they had settled the policy. There were sometimes some difference of opinion about appointment of Indians but they were always able to come to an agreement. They were not against giving higher appointments to Indians. Only recently they had appointed two Indians as executive officers.

The Indian Railway Committee resumed its sittings at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, Sir William Acworth presiding.

Mr. Goverdhandas I. Patel, Honorary Secretary of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association, was the first witness examined. Replying to the Chairman, the witness said they wanted to have State management of railways with the railway department as a "transferred" subject under a minister. Until this was done, they were in favour of company management with the Board of Directors in India. The companies might be domiciled in India though the shareholders might remain in England. Their consent might be obtained if they were given a representation on the boards in India. If there were no other alternative he would say it would be a good move to give the shareholders a higher guarantee of dividends. They might be given a higher percentage of dividend if the profits went beyond a certain limit. But above all he would appeal to their moral sense of justice.

The Chairman enquired if from the other point of view it was not also a sense of justice if the shareholders said they had a bargain and would stick to it.

The witness said he would appeal to their moral sense of justice.

Replying to further questions, the witness said the railway service given at present was not adequate. The mills in Ahmedabad had had to suffer in regard to the supply of coal on account of the fault of the railway administration. There were, he thought, a sufficient number of waggons to move the coal but the allocation of them was not wise.

NEED OF ECONOMY.

In regard to the question of raising funds for railways, the witness said they should be raised in India if they could be; if not, he agreed, they could go elsewhere to raise the funds. Under the present circumstances, he did not think the chances were favourable to the raising of big loans in India. Two years hence they might be able to raise Rs. 30 crores but not in one year. He was in favour of transferring straight off to the State the G. I. P. Railway when its contract terminated four or five years thence. As to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, whose contract had still to run about twenty years more he would move the board to India, and as an inducement, give the shareholders better terms as the final alternative if none others were possible. As to the question of raising rates, he said that under pressing circumstances they might be increased, but he added they had already been increased and what was required was economy in every direction.

The Chairman remarked that in America they had put them up by 81 per cent., in England by 112 per cent. and in Germany by 600 or 700 per cent.

The witness said the increase in India had not been anything like that. He would not increase them much in India and what he would like to be done was to get posts drawing Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 a month filled by men with lesser salaries provided they were of the same calibre. He agreed that Anglo-Indians should be engaged when they were superior to Indians. His point was that railways were paying higher salaries to men than given outside for corresponding class of work, and they should economise.

MR. HATCH'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. G. W. Hatch, the Chairman of the Port Trust, and Mr. Reynolds, Manager of the Port Trust Railway were examined. The former in his statement said: The Bombay Port Trustees derive their funds for the carrying out of Capital Works either by loan from Government or by borrowing in the market by tender for Debentures. The Debentures are repayable at the end of a definite term of years stated in the Debentures (usually from 30 to 60 years) and a fixed rate of interest is paid throughout the term. From 1899 to 1920 the Trustees have raised about 11 crores of rupees on Debentures, the rate of interest being 4 per cent. until 1916, when the Trustees had to increase the rate on the loan raised in that year to 4½ per cent, and to 6 per cent in 1919. In 1920 the rate increased to 6½ per cent. In addition Government has advanced the Trustees 138 lakhs of rupees during the years 1916, 1917, 1919 and 1920. Early in the years 1909 and 1910 borrowing in India at a good rate was practically impossible and the Board went to the London Market and borrowed £500,000 in 1909 and £500,000 in 1910. The first loan was floated at £96-9-0 per cent. and the second at £95-10-0 per cent. The rate of interest on the loans was 4 per cent. and the term of the loan was 30 years. Speaking generally the Trustees, in normal times, have had no difficulty in getting their funds for Capital Works in the manner beforementioned, but the effects of the war have made a marked change in the money market and future prospects are uncertain. A higher rate of interest and shorter periods for repayment are demanded at present, and it is not possible to predict how long the present conditions may continue. At present the Bombay Government is providing the Trustees with funds by allotment from a loan raised by Government from the public for the development of Bombay. The present rate of interest is 6½ per cent. and loan is repayable to the public in 15 years. Government has agreed to give the Trustees a term of 30 years in which to repay their indebtedness to Government on this loan.

REVISION OF CHARGES.

Mr. Hatch examined by Sir William Acworth said:—In 1916 they had revised their charges and there was an all-round increase of something like 25 per cent., although some items had not been increased. They intended putting up their charges, but it would not amount to much. Their main increase in the working cost was about 100 in the wages of labour—and certainly 75 per cent. On account of the Alexandra Docks working in full swing they were able to meet all their charges. They had given a rebate of 25 per cent. to Government on the amount they had paid in war time. The Port Trust did charge Government for making use of the Docks. He thought Government policy of getting a loan, like the Development Loan, was a wise one, because they got as much as they could at such a time. It was certainly a wise policy in 1920, whether it would have been so in 1912 he could not say.

They had not considered in Bombay whether it would be better to put the Docks and the railways under one and the same control. It would be great advantage to have the same authority from Delhi controlling both the Docks and the railways.

There was no alteration in contemplation of Dock rates in connection with competition with Karachi, said Mr. Reynolds, the manager of the Trusts' Railway. He thought it would be convenient to have a local board, in order to settle matters promptly.

In reply to Mr. Purshottamdas Mr. Hatch said he had so far found no political influence of the Council on the affairs of the Port Trust; anything that had been put before the Council had been passed by them. He had found no inclination on the part of the Trustees to interfere with the work of either the Chairman or his officers once the policy of the Trust was settled by the Board. There was no division taken in regard to the policy of Indians.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

In reply to the chairman Mr. Hatch said whenever any Indian Trustee had a policy of his own it was discussed at the meeting and was settled to the satisfaction of all after answering his questions. He hoped it was answered to the satisfaction of Indians. They had a large number of Europeans in the employment of the Trust, because they had got them to do work which hitherto an Indian would hardly touch.

Are Indians getting into places which have hitherto been filled by European? Recently two Indians had been appointed as Engineers.

There was no sharp divisions between European and Indian members?—Mr. Hatch said his opinion was that Indians were getting the appointments hitherto held by Europeans. And he took it that Indians accepted the policy because he was always doing his best for the Trust.

In reply to Mr. Purshottamdas the witness said no division was ever taken on such a question.

MILL-OWNERS ASSOCIATION.

EVIDENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a summary of the oral evidence given by Messrs. J. B. Petit and Lalji Naranji at Saturday's sitting of the Railway Committee:

Replying to the Chairman, Mr. Petit said, with regard to the question of rates for big consignments and small consignments, that he was not sure whether a big consignment should get cheaper rates than a small one, but the railways were for the benefit of the country and even if they suffered a little they should not be allowed to impose rates that might militate against the interests of indigenous industries. He wanted them to help Indian industries against imported goods because the former were Indian.

The Chairman said then it would be pro-

(Continued on next page.)

THE PALESTINE MANDATE.

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

SUMMARY OF DRAFT MANDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Feb. 7.

The British draft mandate for Palestine which will be submitted at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva is published by the "Jewish Chronicle." It provides for the mandatory's responsibility to place the country under such conditions as will secure the establishment of a Jewish national home, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which is likely to prejudice either the civil or religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities or the rights of Jews elsewhere. The immunities and privileges which were enjoyed by foreigners under Turkish rule are definitely abrogated.

The mandatory is held responsible for the free exercise of all forms of worship without discrimination and is authorised to organise volunteer defence forces for the preservation of peace and order, but is prohibited from raising any other military, naval or air forces. The Palestine administration may contribute towards the cost of the maintenance of mandatory forces in Palestine and the mandatory is entitled to the use of roads, railways and ports for movement of troops and transport. Equal rights are provided for nationals of states which are members of the League of Nations. There will be no discrimination against their goods and the freedom of transit across the mandated area, but Government may conclude special customs agreement with any state which before the war was wholly included in Asiatic Turkey or Arabia.

Mr. Balfour in a covering letter to the secretary of the League of Nations states that the British Government throughout have consulted with the French Government, with whom they are in complete agreement. Mr. Balfour emphasises that the present temporary arrangements in Palestine will shortly be terminated.

The "Jewish Chronicle" in the course of a leader says that the mandate by no means fully meets Jewish aspirations.

BRITISH MANDATE IN PALESTINE.

ITS FUNCTION OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

The British mandate for Palestine, as published by the "Jewish Chronicle" lays down that all responsibility in connection with the holy places and religious buildings or sites in Palestine and free exercise of worship, will be assumed by the mandatory, who will be responsible solely to the League of Nations in all matters connected with these but nothing in the mandate, shall be construed as authorising the mandatory to interfere with the fabric or management of the purely Moslem sacred shrines, immunities of which are guaranteed.

In accordance with the Turkish Peace Treaty, the mandatory will appoint as soon as possible a special commission to ensure that certain holy places and religious buildings or sites specially venerated by the adherents of one particular religion are entrusted to the permanent control of suitable bodies, representing the adherents of the religion concerned. In the composition of the Commission, the religions interests concerned, will be taken into account. The Chairman of the Commission will be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

SATISFACTION AMONG MANUFACTURERS.

TURNING POINT IN INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement at Birmingham although not entirely unexpected is hailed with widespread and high satisfaction especially by the manufacturers and business men who for the past six months have with almost single voice been waging a campaign against the Excess Profits Duty contending that it has been an important factor in the present slump.

The opinion is widely expressed that the announcement will produce a turning point in the industrial depression not only on account of the demise of a most unpopular tax or on account of non-intention of the Government to increase taxation, but because it is an indication that the Government is determined to cut down the Budget. It is pointed out that apart from the psychological effect all-round, material effects are most likely to accrue not the least of which will be an increased yield to the exchequer.

The news of one of the immediate effects of the Chancellor's decision comes from Edinburgh where the export houses are most jubilant especially at the hint of protection against dumping. The Scottish firms to-day received more orders than for weeks past.

THE ANDAMANS.

"MUST NOT EXIST ON GOD'S EARTH."

MR. ANDREWS' PLEA FOR ITS ABOLITION.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires to us from Shantiniketan.

Concerning the Andaman convict settlement I have read Colonel Wedgwood's appalling statement and my worst fears have been confirmed, if these facts are true. A conversation which I had with Sir Reginald Craddock in 1918, made me very anxious indeed and I welcomed the news of Sir James Du Boulay's Prison Commission. The Government of India ought immediately to be called upon to publish Sir Reginald Craddock's personal report of his own visit while Home Member of the Viceroy's Council and also Sir James du Boulay's Commission Report, if not already published. Bhai Parmananda should be asked to relate all he knows. The people of India may implicitly rely on his truthfulness of statement. Then the next step is the release of political prisoners. It has always been a grave scandal that political prisoners have been sent to the Andamans and these revelations make such punishments of political prisoners altogether intolerable. Sir George Lloyd is a merciful man, he cannot possibly allow the Savarkar Brothers to continue in the Andamans after this exposure by Col Wedgwood.

Finally, every province should insist that the Andamans should be abolished altogether as a penal settlement. Nothing less than this can be regarded as in any way ultimately satisfactory. The Islands have all the worst features of any prison settlement in the world; they are entirely cut off from independent public inspection; tyrannies of the worst possible type can be perpetuated with impunity; they are terribly unhealthy. The crossing of the *kala pani* is a religious punishment to orthodox Hindus in addition to civil punishment. This itself is against the Queen's Proclamation of religious neutrality. In every way, the Andamans are cruelly out of date and should be abolished as a penal settlement. The Viceroy and members of the Imperial Council are not brutal tyrants but men with humane feelings? Why then this outrageous delay which has led to such a terrible exposure? Not a day longer should such iniquities be allowed to exist on God's earth. The immoralities in Fiji were not to be compared with those of the Andamans, if this revelation is true.

BRITISH ATTITUDE TOWARDS CATHOLICS IN INDIA.

POPE ASSURED OF FULLEST LIBERTY IN EVERY WAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 3-15 p.m. Feb. 7.

Rome.—The Pope to-day received in private audience the Rev. Father William Smith from India. His Holiness enquired anxiously with regard to the situation in India especially in the dioceses of Agra and Patna. He rejoiced to hear that the British authorities were meting out excellent treatment to the Catholics and helping them especially in schools and giving them the fullest liberty in every way.

SALVATION ARMY NOTABLES FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Salvation Army notables, Brigadier-General Mackenzie, Educational Secretary for the South of India, and Staff-Captain Doctor Johnson, who is replacing late Lieut.-Colonel Andrews in the Salvation Army Hospital at Moradabad, are travelling to India on board the Anchor Liner, Assyria.

"RESIST FORCED LABOUR."

MR. PATEL'S STIRRING ADDRESS.

BHIL CONFERENCE AT DOHAD.

(From our Special Representative.)

DOHAD, Feb. 6.

If the officers responsible for the removal of Guru Govind had done that with the specific intention either of frightening the Bhils or preventing them from attending the Conference all their efforts proved completely futile. Numerous bands of Bhils were rowing in from early morning and Dohad became a bustling place and the Rendezvous of thousands of Bhils from far off places. The success of all this is due to the strenuous work of indefatigable workers like Sukhdeo, Shah and Mukadam. It is no easy task to work among the Bhils and convince them of the importance of a conference of this type.

MR. MANEKLAL DWARKADAS.

Mr. Manekbai Dwarkadas, the Chairman of the Reception Committee began his address before an audience the strength of which can be roughly put down at ten thousand in the morning. He dwelt at length on the evils which were prevalent among the Bhils viz., the drink habit, theft and susceptibility to forced labour, which had reduced them to a most miserable state.

Mr. Patel being proposed and seconded by eminent gentlemen of Dohad was presented with a *Khaddar*, robe and cap prepared out of cotton grown at Dohad and cloth prepared by local weavers

MR. PATEL'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Patel began his inspiring speech in a homely manner so as to be intelligible to the illiterate Bhils

He refered to the remval of the Guru which he termed as disgraceful on the part of the officers responsible. Government officers, he said, were trying their best to prevent the holding of the Conference by all questionable means. The action of the Government by rousing the Guru at midnight and removing him by night mail without previously informing and without allowing him to see his child can be anything but brave. He rejoiced at the fact that no resistance was offerred, though his most devoted followers were present in hundreds. This was a step which ensured our moral victory.

Mr. Patel continuing, appealed to the people to withdraw all moral support from the Government which was responsible for numerous sins.

Appealing to Bhils, he said, that they had no reason to be afraid of any body in the world. Their wants were few, their abode was with tigers. Why need they be afraid of anything. But he said they had missed their right path by contracting the habits of drink, by occasional thefts had no reason to be afraid of anybody in forced labour. He exhorted them to resist the last at any cost. The arrival of Mr. Shaukat Ali at this stage was hailed with rapturous cheers.

AFTERNOON SESSIONS.

The Conference again met at 3-30 in the afternoon, when the people thronged in nnumbers which can on a conservative estimate be put down at twenty thousand. Speakers addressed seven meetings simultaneously, there being a separate platform for ladies addressed by Mr. Ganbe-ben. Resolutions regarding forced labour, temperance, Swadeshi and Non-Cooperation were unanimously passed. Among the speakers were Dalsukh Bhai, Shah, Vadilal Yagnik, Mehta, Jhaveri and Mukadami.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

Mr. Shaukat Ali speaking on the last resolution said that he was there particularly to see his Bhil brethren. He asked them one and all to devote themselves entirely for country and religion and advised them to escape from the clutches of vicious habits, which were undermining them. He asked them to be brave and to follow scrupulously the way shown by Mahatma Gandhi. He said, "Do not lose heart. Let Government deprive you of your Guru. Hundreds of gurus will be born among us when Mahatma Gandhi is deported or shot. Gandhis will spring up from among us in numbers. Let Government beware" he was given a most enthusiastic hearing. The organisers are to be congratulated on their efficient management. The volunteers were trained ones whose spirit of ready work and willing sacrifice created a favourable impression on all present.

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST OVER TERMS.

LONDON PRESS ORITICISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

The Terms of the mandate for Palestine have aroused considerable interest on account of the assumption that its main principles will recur in all mandates of the League of Nations. The obvious international fairness of the terms are taken as a happy augury enhancing the League's power for good.

The London Press criticises the action of the Council of the League of Nations in ignoring Lord Robert Cecil's request for the publication of drafts, yet allowing that mandates for Mesopotamia and Palestine would each leak out in the columns of a single newspaper. The mandates themselves, however, are regarded as creditable, and the honesty of the British Government which, according to the "Daily News", appears to have been inspired, is a genuine desire to fulfil General Smuts' excellent definition of what a mandate should be, namely, the sacred trust of civilization. The "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express" are only serious critics, principally, on the ground that the mandates will involve a heavy expenditure at a time when money is so sorely needed at home.

SELECTION OF AIDE-DE-CAMPS TO THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4
Recd. 3-15 p.m. Feb. 7.

A Royal Warrant provides that not more than eighteen regular Lieut.-Colonels and Colonels and not more than four Indian Army officers of similar rank, all on the active list, will be selected as aide-de-camps to the King and will vacate their appointments on retirement or on promotion to Major-General.

RECONSTRUCTION OF DEVASTATED AREAS.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT HANDING OVER MATERIALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Paris.—The reconstruction of the devastated areas is being speeded up. The Government's new scheme includes the drawing up of a schedule of prices at which the manufacturers of building materials will be compelled to sell. The Government is handing over the materials in its possession, worth one milliard and a half francs to the co-operative organisations and is authorising the principal towns, mineowners and manufacturers to issue loans at home and abroad.

DEPOSITORS OF FARROW'S BANK.

TO GET 2 SHILLINGS IN A POUND DIVIDEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

The depositors in the Farrow's Bonk have received a notification that a dividend of two shillings in the pound will be paid on February 8th.

STEAMER COLLISION AT PORT SAID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 3-15 p.m., Feb. 7.

A Port Said message states that the American steamer Santa Clara, Calcutta and Bombay for New York, which was moored on the Canal bank has been damaged by the steamer, City of Baroda, Liverpool for Calcutta, on the starboard side apparently above the waterline. Temporary repairs will take eight days. The City of Baroda is not seriously damaged and was able to proceed on its way.

MARSHALL PILSUDSKI IN PARIS.

A GREAT INTERNATIONAL EVENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

The visit of Marshal Pilsudski, President of Poland, to Paris, is being made a great international event. He has been greatly feted and has held an intimate conference both with military and political leaders.

It is understood that France has agreed to continue to supply Poland with instructors and war material in order to uphold a barrier between Russia and Germany.

An official statement has now been issued, embodying the resolve of two governments to safeguard the peace of Europe and maintain a close friendship in order to defend their high interests which are involved.

PARIS AGREEMENT.

M. BRIAND'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Paris.—After a brilliant reply to his critics in the Chamber on the subject of Paris Agreement, M. Briand sat down amidst great ovation. It is obvious that if the vote had been immediately taken the Chamber would have practically unanimously approved M. Briand's Declaration, but the debate has been adjourned until Tuesday.

THE GANDHI CAP.

CLERK'S COURAGEOUS ACTION.

AN INTERESTING DIALOGUE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, Feb. 4.

A very interesting dialogue took place here on the 3rd February 1921 between the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. R. A. Wilson, I.C.S., and Mr. A. N. Girgaonkar, a clerk in his office. The following is a faithful, if not verbatim, report:

"Is it a Gandhi cap?"

"Yes."

"Do you approve of all the principles of Mr. Gandhi?"—"Yes."

"Then why are you assisting this Government?"—"The Indian National Congress doesn't yet demand it of the Government servants to leave their offices."

"Mr. Gandhi's principle is to destroy the Government. Do you approve of this?"—"Yes. I do."

"Then you must resign at once."

Then turning to the Superintendent for some information, the D. C. resumed: "You have been receiving pay from our Government for nearly eight months, and is it consistent for you to entertain such views?"

"It is really shameful on my part to have to assist this Government, but I have to do it under some pressure. But I am prepared to leave the service at the call of my country."

"Are you prepared to change the cap?"—"No."

"I pay respect for your courage, but think over the matter for the night and then let me know your decision."

RESIGNS!

The next morning the courageous clerk forwarded the following resignation:

To

The Deputy Commissioner,
Amraoti District.

Sir,

I, the undersigned have been serving as a clerk in your office for the last eight months nearly. But you do not desire me to continue in office, as I am a follower of Mahatma Gandhi and of the Indian National Congress.

Between servitude and national prestige I choose the latter. I, therefore, put in my resignation and hope that it will be accepted.

Yours obediently,
(Sd.) ATMARAM MADHAVRAO GIRGAONKAR.

Amraoti, Feb. 3.

It is reported that there is a movement among all the Government clerks to follow the example of Mr. Girgaonkar. The fact will come before the public in a day or two

GERMAN TRADE UNIONS' MANIFESTO.

PROTEST AGAINST PARIS DECISIONS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Feb. 8.

Berlin.—The German Federation of Trades Unions has issued a manifesto to the workers of world, protesting against the Paris decisions as "reintroducing slavery into Europe". State premiers to-day conferred with the Federal Government on the subject of the Paris decisions. Telegrams from Munich state that Bavarian Government threatens to ruoture the Empire, if it yields on the question of Reparations.

ALLIED INTERNATIONAL DEBTS.

PROPOSAL REJECTED BY U. S.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

During a speech at Birmingham Mr. Chamberlain declared that, two years ago, Britain had desired to see the whole of Allied International debts wiped out, but the proposals which were then rejected by the United States would not now be repeated since they would expose us to a misconception of our motives.

WHY GREEK CABINET RESIGNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Feb. 8.

Athens. M. Rhallis announced in the National Assembly that the resignation of Cabinet was due to differences chiefly with regard to the constitution of the Greek delegation to the London Conference concerning the Treaty of Sevres.

DEATH OF MRS. PARNELL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 1-55 a.m., Feb. 8.

The death is announced of Mrs Parnell aged seventy-six. She was formerly respondent in the famous suit in which Captain O'Shea M. P. divorced his wife owing to her misconduct with the Irish Leader, Parnell whom, she subsequently married. The deceased was a sister of Fieldmarshal Evelyn Wood.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., Feb. 7.

Telegrams from Athens announce a cabinet crisis. M. Gounaris has resigned and is reported to be forming a new Government.

PATNA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

OPENED BY MR. GANDHI.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 6.

Mr and Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Mahomed Ali arrived here this morning.

Mr. Gandhi, who is staying at the National College, formally opened the National University for Bihar and the National College at Patna, before a gathering of about four thousand people at 11 o'clock to-day.

At the request of Mr. Mazrul Huq, Mr. Gandhi addressed the audience and mentioned the names of office bearers of the University, namely, Mr. Muzrul Huq, Chancellor, Mr. Brejo Krishna Parsad, Vice-Chancellor, Rajendra Prasad, Principal of the College and Registrar of the University, and members of the Education Committee of the Congress will be the members of the Senate. He announced a subscription of Rs. 60,000 he received from Jherria and said the majority of donors were Marwaris and Gujeratis; a few Beharees also contributed to it.

Addressing the students, he asked them to take to the spinning wheel at least for four hours a day, and stated that he believed if the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs were to be righted, and if Swaraj was to be attained, it would be through threads spun by them. Speaking on non-violence, he condemned the action of the Bombay students who hooted down Messrs. Sastri and Paranjpye who, he said, were genuine souls and true patriots of the country. If any one doubted them he would doubt his own patriotism. Everyone had a right to hold his own views, and if they differed, they should not be hooted down or abused. That was not the aspect of ancient Indian civilisation and, on the other hand, it was only a baneful effect of the present system of education.

Ornaments and cash were given by some of the audience as their contributions towards the National Educational Fund.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE.

CURRICULA AND DATES OF EXAMS.

The National College, Bombay, meets every day between the hours of 7 to 10 a.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road. Admission fee is Rs. 5 only. Classes are held for the B.A., I.A. and F.S.A. examinations according to the courses of the Bombay University.

The subjects taught in the College are English, Sanskrit, Hindi Mathematics, Physics, History and Administration, Economics and Politics, Logic and Philosophy.

Examinations will be held by the Gujarat Vidyapitti in Matriculation, Inter Arts, B.A. on the 14th March 1921. Entrance fees for Matric is Rs. 10 for Inter Arts Rs. 15, and for B. A. Rs. 20.

Examination for the F.S.A. will be held by the national college on the 1st March 1921. Examination Fee is Rs. 10 only.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT DINAPORE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Feb. 7.

Mr. Gandhi yesterday afternoon opened a National School in Dinapore and another in Patna city. He also addressed a meeting of "Purdah" ladies in the city where subsequently a public meeting was held large crowds being present. Mr. Mahomed Ali exhorted the people to Non-Cooperate. He stated that his religion sanctioned both "Himsa" and "Ahimsa" but they adopted non-violence in pursuance of the Congress resolution. In asking them to use the spinning wheel, he pointed out that it would strike a blow to Lancashire by stopping the annual drain of 60 crores of Rupees and that was bound to deal a blow to Government. Mr. Gandhi also spoke at the meeting. Later, Mr. Mahomed Ali addressed another crowded meeting in the Anjuman Islamia. At various meetings cash and ornaments were given to Mr. Gandhi.

PREMIER SCHOOL IN C. P. NATIONALISED.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 7.

The school managing committee of the Hitkarini High School met yesterday to consider the proposal of its nationalisation. The Head Master objected to it but owing to the enthusiastic support of the Secretary, the proposal of the nationalisation and immediate disaffiliation was carried unanimously. The Head Master refrained from voting. Thus the premier educational institution in C. P. is nationalised. It has property worth several lakhs and was getting considerable annual grants from the Government. Immediately after the decision a big Home Rule flag was hoisted over the school building. Now the Anjuman Islamia High School is also expected to be nationaised very soon.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AT RAIPUR.

(Associated Press.)

RAIPUR, Feb. 7.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the District Congress Committee and citizens of Raipur to open a national school monthly subscriptions amounting to nearly Rs. 1,000 have been promised and Seth Gangavishnu Gopikishen and Balkisen Nathani have placed their newly constructed Marwadi boarding house valued at about Rs. 4,000 at the disposal of the National School Board. The national school was opened on 5th by Seth Ratanchand Parakh amidst chanting of Vedic hyms. Nearly 5,000 persons attended the ceremony.

EDUCATIONAL BOYCOTT IN BENARES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANARES, Feb. 5.

A meeting of about twenty thousand people was addressed by members of the provincial Khilafat deputation on the 4th instant Moulana Abdulmajid strongly appealed to the students to boycott their educational institutions which was most enthusiastically responded and hundreds of them announced their withdrawal from there schools and colleges. One Vakil also announced his suspension of practice.

N. C. O. AMONG JUBBULPORE STUDENTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 5.

Speeches are being made by the local national leaders on Non-Cooperation and the result is that 29 students of the Government College here have withdrawn themselves unconditionally and more are expected to follow suit. An Ashram has been started for those desirous of devoting themselves to the Congress organization work. Many boys have left the affiliated schools and joined the national school already started.

The Hitkarini High School Mananging Committee meets to-morrow to decide whatever to nationalise the school or not. Great enthusiasm prevails in the city.

NATIONAL COLLEGE AT NAGPUR.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

A National College has been started at Nagpur from the first of this month, the number of students is not encouraging, only 21 students having enrolled their names upto now. An active propaganda to boycott the colleges is being carried on, but the response from the students of the local colleges is inadequate.

A series of lectures have been arranged and meetings are daily being adressed by local non-co-operators, advising people and excise contractors to boycott liquor shops and excise sales which are to come up this month.

N. C. O. AT AJMER.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 5.

The Provincial Congress Committee, Rajputana, is preaching Non-Cooperation throughout the Ajmer district. Many students have started Non-Cooperation and some village primary and night schools have been opened and an arbitration court established. The Swarajya Ashram has been opened at Takhankoti. The students of the Government College are daily holding meetings.

MR. MANECKJI PATEL AT SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Feb. .

Mr. Manekji Patel, who is on a political tour in Gujarat, delivered a second lecture this afternoon under the auspices of the Swaraj Sabha on Non-Cooperation and National Education before a crowded audience of local students. The lecturer in the course of his address expatiated on the advantages of national education and the duty of students in connection therewith.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

NON-ACCEPTANCE OF GOVT. GRANT RESOLVED ON.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

A meeting of the local Municipality was held in Ripon Hall to consider the motion of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in response to the call of the nation so clearly expressed by the Indian National Congress held at Nagpur. That this Board resolves that with a view to remove the Government control over primary education in Municipal schools, no further educational grant should now be received from Government, and that a cop of this resolution be forwarded to Government.

The Hall was densely packed with enthusiastic visitors whose sympathies were wholly for Non-Cooperation. The words "with a view to remove Government control over primary education in Municipal schools" were ruled out by order. The resolution was passed, 18 voting for and 12 against, amidst loud cheers of the visitors.

The motion, accepting the resignation of two teachers who tendered their resignations if Government grant was not dispensed with, was rejected.

KOLABA ZILLA SABHA.

The executive committee of the Kolaba Zilla Sabha met in Bombay on Sunday afternoon, with Mr. Appasaheb Bhat in the chair. The resolution accepting the new Congress Constitution was adopted and a committee was appointed for drafting the new constitution. After the meeting was over members were elected for the Provisional District Congress Committee, with Mr. Gosavi as Chairman, and Mr. Limaye as Secretary, both Alibag pleaders who have given up their practice.

SIR R. CRADDOCK DEFENDS HIMSELF.

ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT N. C. O.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Feb. 6.

In the course of his speech at the Rangoon Trades Association's annual dinner, Sir Reginald Craddock said:—

"I am responding for the Government of Burma, that hopeless conservative Government, according to Col. Wedgwood, which is soon to be swept away into the general limbo of bureaucratic inefficiency. Well, this old conservative Government is still here. As to the Lt.-Governor, he is the last survivor of the time. The old order changes and passes into the new. But whatever be these changes, let me assure you how greatly I value your confidence and support. I have said often, and I repeat even more than when Parliament has given its decision in respect of our reforms it will be the business of all of us to accept loyally the scheme approved, and to make it as great a success as lies in our power. The chairman has referred to the attitude of some of our Burmese friends. There is a bit of a breeze, but it is not going to become a gale, much less a hurricane. We are witnessing the growing pains of a national self-consciousness, which have made some impulsive spirits for the time being, lose their feelings. This Non-Cooperation, or non-participation, as it is called here, to shew that there is no connection with the Indian branch across the Bay, is leading to curious inconsistencies. The people are so forward that they call for the latest thing in political reforms, but they are so backward that an unproved university is too advanced for them. Liberty. Liberty and democratic ideals are their confessed objectives, but the citizen who honestly differs from them can only exercise his liberty of action under pain of social persecution. I agree with the chairman that this is not a promising foundation for responsible Government and I think that the Burmans as a whole will soon begin to realise these inconsistencies and appreciate the fact that insults offered to citizens because they exercise their free rights are not insults to these citizens but to the intelligence of those who offer the insults and to the cause which they think they are championing."

After alluding to the Boycott, he said that he had heard some people say if the Burmans want another University why should Government not let them have it. He could not help feeling that this is a hasty judgment of people who are not interested in the subject. If it were a question affecting the port of Rangoon would the same people say let them have a rotten port if they want it. The University is just as important to the intellectual welfare of the Burmans as the port is to the material development. Sir Reginald then dwelt at some length on the question of proficiency in English of University students and on the counter-attractions offered by the boycotters. The so-called national education improvised ill equipped schools manned by teachers who were graduated only in indiscipline. It may be national but it is not education. He was not prepared to foist a rotten University on Burma in a spirit of mere opportunity to win the ephemeral approval of the moment. He perferred to be judged by the ultimate results. The leading and residential University was not a hasty invention of the Government of Burma, it was the outcome of 60 years' experience of the Indian University conditions and the recommendation of an expert and representative commission, which examined hundreds of witnesses and spent two years on its labours before making its ground and weighty pronouncements. This is the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth and if the Burmese parents fail to realise it and to set the wanderers back the first to reproach them in the years to come will be the children whom they failed to control.

After referring to the principal development and the housing programme, Sir Reginald dwelt on the improved finances of the province and acknowledged with gratitude the great help given by Mr. Hotberton, the chairman of the Burma Chambers of Commerce and Mr. Goodliffe of the Trades Association whose reinforcement of the official case was most helpful in turning the scale in favour of Burma.

The speech concluded with a hope that the Prince of Wales will visit Burma where the felt sure that H. R. H. would receive a right Royal welcome and where his Majesty's personality will charm away all the lingering honours of the present phase of discontent.

COAL DELIVERIES TO ALLIES

GERMAN MEMORANDUM ON THEIR IMPOSSIBILITY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Berlin.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" publishes the memorandum handed to the Allies in Paris by Bergmann seeking to demonstrate the impossibility of Germany continuing the coal deliveries on the scale prescribed in the Spa Agreement. The German government now proposes to deliver to the Allies 1,700 thousand tons monthly during the next six months and requests the continuance of the payment of five marks gold premium per ton, also additional cash compensation in order to adjust the difference between the inland and the world market prices.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly silver report states that the imminence of the Chinese new year and the reported difficulties in the Philippine institution have brought the silver market in acute touch with the speculative operations of the China exchanges. These factors are merely temporary and it is not known whether undercurrents of them will permanently affect the market. The week's tendency has been considerably downward until yesterday when reaction set in owing to bear covering. To-day's firmness is due to the Indian bazaar order which resulted in a premium of 1 3/8 for cash. Yesterday's quotation, namely 34½ is the lowest since 20th November, 1916.

"STATET MANAG-MENT."

(Continued from previous page.)

tective tariff while in England they had free trade.

NO PREFERENCE TO OUTSIDERS.

Mr. Petit said the rates instead of helping indigenous industries had injuriously affected them. He objected to preference being given to outsiders.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said the rates should be so adjusted as not to hamper local industries.

In reply to a question by the Chairman whether in the case of disputes between merchants and railways it would not be a good thing to have a tribunal, with representatives of the trade on one side and representatives of the railway on the other, Mr. Petit said his remedy was State management. Mr. Lalji added the member in charge of the railway department would be subject to the Legislative Assembly.

The Chairman enquired if it was suggested that the member would understand such questions of railway management.

Mr. Petit said the member would lay down broad principles of policy and the rates would be adjusted in the interests of the Indians. He might have the assistance of a committee to advise him in regard to matters involving questions of technical knowledge. Asked if he thought a Legislative Assembly would be competent to decide questions of particular rates, Mr. Petit said the department should be placed under an Indian who was to be guided by a committee in such matters as the Chairman had mentioned. He did not think there should be any great difficulty in that arrangement. In regard to the mills with which he was conneeted he laid down the principles. He had experts to carry them out but the principles laid down by him prevailed. In regard to the department of railways he would have, as he had already said, an Indian in charge of it, with a committee. He disagreed with the suggestion that the experts' opinion should prevail.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

Mr. Lalji said Indians had not been given sufficient opportunities to become experts in railway matters, because the railways had been managed by European companies. In the mill industry in Bombay which was conducted by Indians, they had been given these opportunities and had become experts while on railways after 70 years, only 10 per cent. of them had been made fit to take up the big posts of experts.

Mr. Petit said he had been told that in the loco workshops of the B. B. and C. I. Railway they offered smaller terms to Indian apprentices than European for the same kind of work.

The Chairman said he understood the same terms were offered in the case of big posts.

Mr. Petit said unfortunately Indians did not get big posts.

The Chairman said they did.

Mr. Srinivas Sastri said on the railways in Madras European and Indian drivers and guards were differentially treated.

Sir George Godfrey said they got the same pay for the same class of work.

Mr. Sastri said they were paid differently for the same class of work.

Mr. Lalji said there was also a difference in the rate of allowances.

The Chairman said if there were an Indian and a European for the post of district engineer he supposed they were paid the same salary.

Mr. Lalji said that was in theory but in practice the Indians were not allowed to go up to such posts.

The Chairman said Indians held such posts on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. Lalji said he knew a circular had been issued to railways to so adjust rates as to promote indigenous industries, but he found quite the reverse done. He had wanted special rates in connection with an industry at Belgaum with which he was connected but he did not get them. He had to pay higher rates than others got for shorter distances.

COMPLETE INDIANISATION ADVOCATED.

In reply to further questions, Mr. Lalji and Mr. Petit said they were in favour of appointing Indians in larger numbers and of having the railways managed by them from top to bottom. At present the primary interests of Indian industries were not protected. In the case of such things as locomotives Mr. Lalji said he would be in favour of asking for tenders and buying in the cheapest market whether in England or India; but to encourage Indian industries he would wish the Indian tender being accepted even though it were a bit higher than outside tenders. Mr. Petit said they wanted to encourage indigenous industries. In Japan they were in a position to manufacture practically all that they wanted. If Japan had been able to create such conditions within forty years, England should have created them in India after 150 years.

Sir Vithaldas, referring to the question of branch railways, said when land revenue was revised they took into consideration the advantage of railway facilities, in assessing the revenue. The absence of these railways had prevented undeveloped parts being developed. He did not think it would be possible for Government to build all branch lines but these railways might be nationalised afterwards. He thought local boards would be helpful in the case of company-managed railways.

The Committee adjourned till Monday.

PROBLEM OF DISARMAMENT.

U. S. TO CALL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 7.

Washington.—Mr. Butler, Chairman of the House of Representatives' Naval Committee, who recently had a conference with Senator Harding at the latter's house, states that the United States will call an international conference to discuss disarmament.

INDIA'S HIGH DESTINY.

EFFECTS OF ADMISSION INTO THE LEAGUE.

LECTURE BY LORD HALDANE

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Feb. 4.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Feb. 8.

Professor Gilbert Murray, in the course of a paper which he read before a meeting presided over by Lord Haldane, at the Indian Students' Hostel dealing with the effects of the League of Nations on the future of India, declared that the admission of India to the League and the contributions to discussions by Indian representatives had already marked a distinct improvement in the position of India among the Nations of the World. The tenets of the League had a particular bearing upon the position of India, since India would take a much higher rank in a world governed by thought and discussion than in a world where things are settled by force.

Lord Haldane declared that modern India was making important contributions to larger ideal which were concerned with the ultimate destiny of mankind. At the present time, therefore, he counselled patience because things were moving much more quickly than some Indians realised and within the next twenty years there would be a remarkable development in the principle of self determination for India in the finest sense, namely respect for duties as well as for rights.

GERMANY AND REPARATIONS

PREMIER'S SPEECH AT BIRMINGHAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 5.
Recd. 2-40 a.m., Feb. 8.

Great interest was shown in the speeches by Mr. Lloyd George at Birmingham to-day. The first speech was devoted to the Reparations decision and the second to domestic problems. In his reply to the presentation of the freedom of the city Premier humourously recalled that he had once been accorded an even warmer reception than he was on the present occasion. (This reference related to the occasion during the Boer War, when he escaped from an hostile meeting by a back door in a policeman's uniform). At that time, he declared, he differed from Birmingham's most distinguished citizen but now he was in complete accord with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's distinguished son.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Paris Conference which during the week had completely agreed upon tremendous issues had realised the impossibility of restoring the trade of the world until normality had been restored in Central Europe. The first essential to this end was the restoration of real peace, which depended upon respect of the Peace Treaties. Germany's war machine must be broken beyond repair. (Cheers). Germany had already surrendered 31 thousand guns, 33 million shells, 70 thousand machine guns, 3 million rifles and 411 million cartridges. The Conference at Spa had accelerated the disarmament, but the process must be completed. Germany had still too much war material and was still making munitions and machinery and there were also too many irregular combinations of trained men.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt upon the difficulties of making Germany pay reparations without harming her payees. For instance cheap goods would cause unemployment and problems of exchange would become acute immediately Germany tried to pay outside her own country. The Bill which was presented last week was based on considerations of Germany's difficulties, but Germany had not liked it (laughter). It started with minimum annuities, the first two years being less than the annual pensions of France or Britain. It increased proportionately to Germany's prosperity. "If the great, intelligent and industrious people" the Premier said "can get their minds off war to peace, they will become prosperous and can and must pay." Von Simon's speech, he continued, was based on misconceptions which could be cleared up at the London Conference. "But Von Simons of all things in the world complained that he had not received the full bill. It is ready and he will not like it when he gets it. I advise him to take the Paris Bill".

Referring to Reichstag's applause of Von Simon's speech, Mr. Lloyd George recalled its. Applause of the "Scrap Of Paper" utterance and he begged Germany not to be misled by momentary passions into repeating the follies of 1914. "She is not yet taxed equally with Britain or France. We cannot allow country which has inflicted damage to escape with lighter taxation than her victims. Our claim is righteous and we must enforce it". (cheers). It was purely a question of goodwill on Germany's part. If alternative proposals were submitted they would meet with fair consideration, but mere attempt to evade payment could not be tolerated Von Simons had impressed him at Spa as being high-minded, sincere and reasonable, but even at Spa, said Mr. Lloyd George he had the uneasy feeling that men of 1914 were behind Simons. The Conference in London would show whether the men of 1914 were biding their time or still represented Germany.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by saying that nothing would induce the Allied peoples to take strong action, except the feeling that they were confronted by the Germany of 1914.

The Secretary, the Chamber of Princes, Delhi, has been requested by Mr. Manukhlal R. Mehta of the Kathiawad Political Conference to give publicity to all proceedings regarding the Chamber. He says that in the absence of authentic reports many misgivings are being circulated broadcast. (A. P.).

"BOYCOTT THE DUKE'S VISIT."

A PRUSSIAN PARALLEL.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

When the Congress passed a resolution at Nagpur urging the people of the country to abstain from functions in honour of the Duke of Connaught's visit, as a demonstration of popular protest against the official attitude, it was made clear that no disrespect was intended to Royalty. It is not only the Bombay Municipal Corporation that knows that Royalty is above politics. Even the Congress knows it—and knows it with better discernment of its true bearings. The Congress knows—and here it gives a point to the Corporation—that because Royalty is above politics, an unpopular Government cannot use Royalty as a cloak for covering a multiplicity of its sins of omission and commission. The Corporation in its ultra-loyal zeal, may not be capable of understanding this simple difference; or understanding, may shut its eyes to it—that is the characteristic of Giroutte, of whom there are not a few on that antiquated body. However that may be, the citizens in whose name, the Corporation professes to speak, are very clear about the difference and by no means desire that their free-will offering of loyalty to the Royal House should be exploited by the bureaucracy to paint to the ignorant outside world, the picture of an Earthly paradise in India. It still rests with the citizens of Bombay to defeat the pretensions of a body, the majority of whom differ from the citizens as the two Poles asunder. In Bombay at any rate, the citizens have taught two Governors—Lord Willingdon and the present Governor—what it means to forfeit the confidence of the public. And yet time was not far off, when a Provincial Governor was looked up to as the *representative of the Sovereign!* Now, the Governor is no more a person to conjure with, to inspire in the public a sense of awe than the mere man in the street. Such is the metamorphosis that has taken place of recent years even in India which, ignoramuses like the "Times'" scribe suppose to be superstitiously reverent to kingship. We have no desire to dive deep into the realm of ancient Indian knowledge—historical as well as traditional—to prove that India was not used to render servile homage to bad rulers; nor is it necessary to recall in what effective manner people in ancient times used to show their resentment against the unpopular and despotic acts of their Kings and Governments, or to obtain redress of crying evils.

We shall be more modern and seek a justification from the history of Prussia for a line of conduct which people in this city and elsewhere have been asked to follow in respect of the Duke of Connaught's visit. For, be it remembered, that as late as the middle of the nineteenth century, kingship in Prussia was regarded as sacrosanct as in England if not even more inviolate. The Prussians were ground down under the iron heels of despotism. From the close of the Napoleonic wars, Continental Europe was in a ferment and crowned heads formed "holy"—and un-holy—Alliances among themselves to put down the political ferment among their peoples. It is not necessary to pursue the course of events in Continental Europe. Suffice it to say, Prussia had its own share of it, and there was a strong movement within to assert the constitutional rights of the people. The accession to the throne of William I. and the emergence of Bismarck in 1862, saw the beginnings of a great struggle for supremacy between the Hohenzollerns and the Constitutional party. Bismarck, who was ultimately destined to raise his native land to a commanding position among the States of Europe, practically began his official career with "the Decree of June 1,"—i.e., the comprehensive Press Ordinance of 1863, from which the Indian Press Act has obviously been copied. This coming on top of a struggle between the King and the Prussian Lower House, irritated public feeling and enhanced the conflict between the Crown and the Parliament. Bismarck's policy met with strong resistance and disapproval, and public feeling manifested itself in diverse ways. The Crown Prince, afterwards Emperor Frederick, who was accounted greatly popular among Prussians, and whose political liberalism was of an unexceptional kind, was made the butt of popular resentment against the Government. "The bitterness", writes the German biographer of Emperor Frederick, "with which the Prussian nation resented the new policy of the Bismarck regime was clearly demonstrated on the fiftieth anniversary of the Proclamation *An mein Volk*, On March 17, 1863, when the foundation-stone of the memorial to Frederick William III was laid in Berlin. The Crown Prince, who had just been appointed Inspector of the 1st Army Inspection for the period of one year, commanded the military parade, and accompanied his father to the festivities in honour of the survivors of the War of Liberation and the Knights of the Iron Cross. The citizens of Berlin held aloof from the festivities which were only attended by members of the "Kreuz-Zeitung" party. The popular feeling was well expressed by an article in the Liberal "Grenzboten" by Gustav Freytag who thus refers to the celebration: 'All good Prussians will pass this day quietly and seriously, and will consider the means by which they may best preserve the illustrious house of Hohenzollern for the future welfare of the State.'"

In the same year (June 21), the Crown Prince for the first time visited Posen. Says the historian: "At the reception at Government House, neither the Archbishop of Guesen and Posen, Monseigneur von Przyluski, nor his Suffragan, nor the greater number of the Chapter, were present to welcome the Heir-Apparent. The Archbishop, who had reached the advanced age of seventy-four, excused his non-appearance on the ground of a liver complaint; the Suffragan, Stefanowiez, alleged ecclesiastical business (hearing confessions); while the Metropolitan Chapter pleaded that they had received no invitation to the festivity."

Again, "in Dantzic, the attitude of the authorities had had the effect of restraining the mass of the people from making any public manifestation of pleasure at the royal visit." But this was not all. Says the same authority, and the Bombay Corporation will do well to read, re-read and digest it, *"that the progressively inclined communal authorities of the towns visited by the Crown Prince and Princess abstained from any celebration of the royal visit."* (Italics ours.)

Our Corporators who indulged in loud *guffaws* about loyalty, will do well to note that throughout Prussia, the Crown Prince and Princess were both loved and admired by the people. Yet their love and admiration for royalty did not prevent them from making royalty the butt of their resentment against Government. The difference lies in the mentality of those that now make up the civic authority in Bombay. To them we may say in the words of the great poet, who was quoted the other day in these columns:

"Mark now the difference, ye that boast your love
"Of Kings, between your loyalty and ours:
"We love the man, the paltry pageant you;
"We, the chief patron of the Commonwealth,
"You the regardless author of its woes;
"We, for the sake of liberty, a king,
"You chains and bondage for a tyrant's sake.
"Our love is principle, and has its root
"In reason, is judicious, manly, free;
"Yours, a blind instinct, crouches to the rod,
"And licks the foot that treads it in the dust."

SEWRI OIL WORKERS' STRIKE.

NO CHANGE.

The strike of the Petrol-workers at Sewri continued yesterday. The men assembled in the morning at Mackenzie Saw Mill and then dispersed, after about an hour, peacefully. The motor tanks were moving about as usual without any disturbance.

STRIKES IN CALCUTTA.

LILLOOAH WORKSHOP TROUBLE SPREADS TO HOWRAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

The strike of the Lillooah workshop men spread to the Howrah yard on Sunday, mainly owing to the pursuasions and threats of the strikers, who not only obstructed the workmen on the yard but used force and pelted stones and brickbats from the Chamaria bridge. The situation was such that the police had to be called in the cabin house and the surroundings of the yard are properly guarded by the police. No arrest has been made. The strikers dispersed soon after the police reached the spot.

The strike of the Calcutta Tramwaymen still continues. There is a strong rumour that the Chairman of the Corporation, at the instigation of some influential bodies, is likely to interview the management today, with regard to the appointment of a committee to go into the grievances of the men. The latter, it is understood, are ready to resume work if such a committee is appointed. The lorries plying to Kalighat, Shambazar, Belgachia, and Baghbazar etc. are well-patronised and more lorries will be seen to-day plying to all centres.

A BUTCHER'S GRIEVANCE AGAINST BOYS.

DACOITY SUIT SETTLED OUT OF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, C. P. Feb. 5.

A dacoity case, in which eight Sewa Samity volunteers of Pindrai (District Mandla) including two Mahomedan boys and two boys under twelve were sent up for trial under section 395 I.P.C. for having rescued cows from butchers, was fixed for hearing at Mandla on the 2nd February 1921, before the District Magistrate Mr. Macdonald I.C.S.

Before the case was called the butcher and the accused had come to a settlement. The District Superintendent of Police withdrew the case and the accused were discharged and the cows were handed over to the accused. The cows were then garlanded and taken into procession with great enthusiasm through all the streets of Mandla.

BHARATA SAMAJA.

An Association called "The Bharata Samaja" (Children of India League) has been recently started in Madras under the management of a body of learned and influential men of the Madras Presidency. The object of the Association is to disseminate the principles of Hinduism the oldest living religion, in a way suited to the spirit of the age. The Association strives to make Hinduism a more liberal religion so that it may draw within its fold men of all nationalities. Any one wishing to be a member has to accept unreservedly the declaration of principles, of belief, ideal of life, conduct and sympathy with the objects as defined by the Association. Detailed information can be obtained from the Secretary of the Samaja, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras.

ECHO OF AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE.

DISTRESS IN POONA.

The conditions in the Ahmednagar district at present are like the skeleton in the cupboard, reminding one of the acute state of distress and destitution that has been brought about by the prevalence of a severe famine. From the accounts that have been already published in "The Chronicle," it must have been borne in on the minds of the readers that the district is in the grips of a terrible famine, whose devastating consequences baffle description. The backward classes seem to be much more hard hit by the prevailing conditions and their incapacity to resist the onslaughts of nature, arising partly from their semi-nomadic habits, has been heightened, and an outward movement has set in. Hundreds of destitute families have abandoned their hearths and homes amidst unfavourable environments, and have been going abroad in search of employment and means of subsistence. It would appear that there is a small influx of these in Bombay, but Poona being the more central and easily accessible has so far received the biggest contingent among them. How to deal with them has become a great problem, more especially with those who are in charge of the Depressed Classes Mission there. The headquarters of the Poona Branch are located at Bhookarvadi, a village within the City limits, and "on the border-land between the peaceful Poona City on the West and the prosperous cantonment on the east". In the village, there is already an original population of about a thousand Mangs, who have been described, not inaptly, as "the most backward and neglected community of Maharashtra", and if it was a sufficiently serious problem before to deal with the community, "the tremendous influx (into the settlement), of between 1,000 and 1,500 famine-stricken Mang population" from the Ahmednagar district has made matters worse. Insanitation has become intensified and the whole community is threatened with a great danger in the near future, unless in the meanwhile adequate measures are taken to relieve congestion and improve the sanitation of the village.

Even more immediate than these would seem to be the need for relieving distress—to find food, clothing and shelter for the starving and homeless immigrants. On Sunday last, a meeting of Poona citizens was held in the Municipal Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Apte (President Poona Municipality) and a committee was formed to collect through voluntary and other agency, old clothes, grain and money, to clothe and feed suffering humanity and also to provide medical aid and in the last resort, agord the dead the solace of a funeral. That the situation is fraught with grave possibilities can hardly be realised easily by those who have not seen the heart-rending sight. The need for help is urgent and for those whose charitable instincts have not yet dried up or which know not the limitations of distance or climate, here is a great opportunity to render such aid as they can in the cause of relieving misery and suffering.

Apart from this, the Mission settlement seems to be threatened with the outbreak of a serious epidemic, what with the extraordinary overcrowding that has taken place and the "nuisance caused in the mission ground both by the filth created and by sick and dying men and animals." In an appeal for aid, the General Secretary of the Mission—Mr. V. R. Shinde—points out the terrible consequences that must inevitably follow to the settlement unless the problem is tackled at once. The condition of the population, he describes thus: "The whole gang is bivouacking in the open grounds, rendered by themselves extremely filthy, exposed to the scorching sun of the day and biting cold of the night. Occasional nightly showers give only a point to their misery." The Bhookarwadi Poor Housing Scheme which the Mission has contemplated is hanging fire, because "the old regime refers it to the New Councils which have yet to find their own equilibrium," while the "drama of dirt disease and starvation is being enacted for the last two months." Hence, Mr. Shinde's appeal to "all friends of the depressed and the distressed for some immediate help."

RELIEF WORK AT BHOOKARWARI (POONA)

P. R. Gune, Poona.

The villagers at work, which consists chiefly in rag-picking, separating bones, etc.

P. R. Gune, Poona.

A group of immigrants Camping on the open ground, separating the village from the Mission, immediately after the inspection of the City Mamlatdar.

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

DR. THOMAS' ADDRESS.

Dr. Thomas, librarian of the India Office and Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society in London, gave a very interesting address to the members of the Bombay Branch of that Society. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar who introduced the speaker praised his attainment and his devotion to Indian antiquities in general and to Jainism in particular. He deplored that scholarship was not receiving the attention it deserved. Dr. Thomas was not quite so pessimistic. His general impression was one of satisfaction. He found that students here were generally competent, in touch with up-to-date information, and earnest in their researches. He said that the connection between the London and Bombay Society was not merely formal, and that one time there was a menacing predominance of Bombay in London. He assured the members that so long as Lord Reay was serving the Society in London there was no danger of the interests of Bombay being overlooked. He said that the methods of Oriental Studies were undergoing rapid change. The old-time methods of a "scientific picnic" were to be abolished. The new combination of international associations of Oriental Studies substituted the casual assembly of individuals. Although Oriental societies from the countries of the late enemies had not yet joined the combination there were two new Societies—one from Holland and the other from Scandinavia that had lent their support. He invited the members to contribute to their discussion at their forthcoming annual discussion in London.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

BUSINESS AT NEXT MEETING.

COMMITTEE ON REPRESSIVE LAWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb 5.

The Council of State again, informally, met this morning, the Hon. Mr. Muddiman presiding. The attendance was slightly thin, there being only about thirty non-official members, including five who were to take oath. The Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Raja of Venkatagiri, Maharaja of Mymensingh, Raja of Digapatia and Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna. Sir William Vincent and Mr. Shafi also attended.

BUSINESS AT NEXT MEETING.

Sir William Vincent announced that at the next meeting after questions, the Government would move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code, which was largely of non-controversial character, and another for the enforcement, in British India, of certain maintenance orders, which was also of much the same character. The Government have already telegraphed Mr. Sastri, stating that they propose to take up his resolution, relating to the appointment of a committee to examine the repressive laws now on the Statute book.

The President then announced that those members, who had been prevented from taking oath to-day, would be allowed to do so at 9-45 a.m. on the 9th to enable them to be present at the inauguration ceremony. He then left the chair and the balloting of resolutions was taken up.

SPECIFYING OF RESOLUTIONS.

As a result of the ballot, fourteen members were asked to specify the resolutions which they wanted to move as also the date. There being only two days for the discussion of non-official resolutions, viz., the 16th and the 23rd, four resolutions were desired to be tabled for the 16th and six on the 23rd.

Mr. V. D. Kale and Mr. Sastri who got a ballot were absent, but were allowed time till Monday the 7th to specify their resolutions and dates. Mr. Haroon Jaffer was present but he waived his right of specification till Monday. Mr. Moncrieff Smith, Secretary, intimated that although the rules required members to name their resolutions and dates at the very time of the ballot taking place, the president was pleased to relax the rule so as to allow the absentees and others to exercise their right on Monday.

Lala Sukhbir Singh (U. P.) was the first to get the ballot and he desired to move his resolution for the starting of the Ayurvedic and Tibbi Medical College in every province. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Thambi Maracair (Madras) will move a resolution for the removal of restrictions on the export of rice to Ceylon. Sir M. B. Dadabhoy will move for the improvement of Government stock and future sources of taxation. Mr. Annamalai Chetty will move a resolution relating to the export of hides and skins.

CONSTITUTION OF UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. Bhurgri's resolution of the constitution of universities will also be taken. Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan will move that in matters relating to religious susceptibilities of Indians, the Home Government should pay due regard to their representation. Mr. P. C. Sethna will ask for the abolition of six-annas' duty per gallon on motor-spirit now in force. Hon Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will urge for the consideration of the question of fiscal autonomy. Mr. Maung P. O. Bye moves for the settlement of Reforms in Burma. Sirdar Jogendra Singh will urge the release of the Martial Law prisoners and Mr. Khaparde will ask that copies of correspondence relating to the appointment of Sir Godfrey Fell as the Secretary to Government of India in the Army Department be laid on the table. This being over the Council adjourned till the 14th.

A DURBAR OF GRAND MOGULS!

The following message is sent by our Delhi correspondent:—

The New Legislature under the Reforms Act was brought into formal being to-day by the two most simple ceremonies of oath taking in the old Council Chamber, first by the members of the Council of State and then by those of the Lower House. The whole show was marked with monotony which was only relieved by strange faces and stranger voices. About forty-five members of the Council of State were administered the oath after Hon. Mr. Muddiman, President, who was seen in wig and robe, and as one after another was summoned by the Secretary to the Speaker's chair for the purpose. The scene resembled that of a roll call in connection with a mediaeval tournament. They all returned proud of being members of an august body, charged with the future of India, and when I looked around this galaxy of newly made honourables, I could not help feeling, with the Rev. Colton that wealth, although it be a far less efficient source of power than talent, happens to be for more intelligible. The House shorn of its official element, looked like a veritable collection of ease loving Nawabs, wealthy landlords, and opulent Maharajas, with a curious sprinkling of half a dozen cautious and limping politicians. It would indeed be a miracle if this too aristocratic and too oligarchic a body would win the confidence of the Indian people.

One must not expect too much from this new constitution.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

29 RESOLUTIONS ALLOWED.

BUSINESS FOR MEETING OF 15TH.

The Legislative Assembly again met informally to-day at twelve noon, Hon. Mr. A. F White, presiding. The attendance was fairly full. Mr. Eardley Norton (Madras) was the first to take oath, and he was followed by Rai Sahib Laxmi Narayana Rao, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ismail, Mr. Krishnaswami Rao and Rao Sahib Shankata Prasad Bajpye. About twelve members, whose names were called out for taking oath, were absent.

Oath-taking being over, ballot-papers were handed round to record their nomination of one of the three Deputy-Presidents whose names were suggested at the previous meeting. When the members had recorded their desire the President asked them to come to the Secretary's table themselves and place them in the ballot-box. This was done and the balloting was proceeded with, which took about a quarter of an hour. The President then announced the result of the election as follows:—Sixty-seven for Mr. Sachidanand Singh, twenty-four for Dr. Gour and twenty-two for Dr. Sarbadhikari.

MR. S. SINHA, A DEPUTY-PRESIDENT.

Mr. Sinha was then declared duly elected.

Mr. Sinha expressed his sense of profound gratefulness to the Assembly at the signal honour conferred upon him. He had been for over thirty years in public life and for nearly eleven years in this Council and he, therefore, regarded his election as an honour of which he was justly proud, and hoped he would be able to justify the confidence they had reposed in him.

The President congratulated Mr. Sinha on his appointment.

Proceeding, he observed that a certain question had been brought to his notice relating to the comfort of members, both in regard to the provision made for them at Raisina Hostel and elsewhere. As questions of that kind must necessarily arise, from time to time, during the sittings of the Assembly, the President suggested the appointment of a committee, whose functions would be purely advisory and through which members could send their suggestions to the department or officials concerned. Mr. Hailey, on behalf of the Government, accepted the President's suggestion and assured the Assembly that members in charge of the legislative and public works departments would very gladly welcome the co-operation of such a committee.

BUSINESS IN MEETING OF 15TH.

In regard to the business of the House, on the 15th, he said Government proposed to introduce two Bills relating to the Indian Tea Cess Act and the Salary of the Deputy President, and also to deal with the resolutions of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas relating to the administration of the Martial Law in the Punjab. This latter proposal, he hoped, would be welcomed by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. The President then announced that those members who were not sworn in to-day would be given an opportunity to do so immediately before the formal inauguration of both Chambers, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at about 9-30 in the morning, otherwise these members would not be permitted to attend the inauguration ceremony. The President then asked the members to proceed with the balloting of resolutions and left the chair, adjourning the Assembly till the 9th morning, and, thereafter, till the 15th at eleven a.m. Balloting of the resolutions was taken up.

29 RESOLUTIONS ALLOWED.

As the result of the ballot about twenty-nine resolutions have been allowed for discussion in the Assembly, on the 17th and 24th on which dates only non-official business would be transacted. Among others Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari will move for the desirability of amendment of the Indian Companies' Act. Mr. Samarth will touch the military expenditure. Sardar Gulab Singh will urge for the establishment of a college for female education in all provinces. Mr. Nagindra Chandri will move the resolution rearding expenses of the Assam Rifles. Mr. N. M. Joshi will urge the registration of Trades' Unions, while Mr. Kamat will recommend the framing of rules so as to give Indian legislature an opportunity of discussing the report of Committees and Commissions before taking final action thereon. Mr. Wali Mohammad Hassanali urges the improvement in provincial service, Mr. T. Rangachariar will touch the grievance of third-class passengers, and Sir Sivaswamy Iyer will recommend that no action should be taken on part first and second of the Esher Report. Dr. Nandlal will urge enquiry into Frontier raids. Mr. Bhai Man Singh will recommend that all Sikhs be considered as belonging to one caste in the next census. Mr. Mazumdar will move for the grant of equal status to members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State. Mr. E. L. Price will touch on the arrangements of programme for future sessions. Dr. H. S. Gour will urge for the establishment of a final court of appeal in India, Mr. Harichandrai Vishindas desires to move for the separation of judicial from executive functions, while Mr. Jogesh Chowdhri will move that High Courts in India be empowered to issue writs of Habeas Corpus within their jurisdiction. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will move for a committee to overhaul the Government's fiscal policy. Mr. Chandhri Shahuddin urges the appointment of a committee to consider action on the Esher Report before Government would take final decision. The President then adjourned the Assembly till 9-30 a.m. on the 9th and thereafter on the 15th instant.

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PASSION IN INDIA.

"STUDENTS ARE WAITING WITH TEETH SET TO SHOW THEY ARE NOT COWARDS."

BY JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, D.S.O., M.P. IN "THE NATION."

In a previous article I dealt with Mahatma Gandhi—India's agitator or saint, uncrowned king or leader of the Opposition. But it is the stuff that he is working up which is of most importance to a correct understanding of the situation. If there had never been a Gandhi, one such would have been found. Some leader must have come forward to voice the rage that possesses India.

It is usual to say that the vast mass of India is contented, browsing sheeplike on the soil, and oblivious to the world of agitators. That may have been so three years ago. To allow that impression to continue now, would be to court disaster. They do not know what they want, but they are desperate. They are like children who have just discovered that their father drinks and curses their mother, and who in consequence rush about screaming and frighten ed.

Martial law in the Punjab was a time of terror, when justice slept completely, for the first time in India for sixty years. British justice is the chief prop of faith in Britain and it broke. Respectable personages went in hourly fear of the police, and did not dare to speak to one another; people humiliated themselves to ingratiate themselves with the new tiger. The Punjabis are by nature proud of their race—a fighting caste. The very thought of how they crawled, when the crisis came and they were tested, makes every Punjabi grind his teeth. Bengal jeers at them. "Our sons—our Babu sons—went down bomb in one hand and revolver in the other, but you 'martial' races lay down to be spat upon."

At every meeting I go to, in every speech, in every song by schoolboys, or recitation by a budding G.K.C., in comes the only, to me, intelligible word—Jallianwalla Bagh. But I know, and they know, that what they cannot forgive is, not the butchery, but the fact that they were made afraid. At Allahabad the editor of the "Independent" brought the truth clear home to me. "Do you think Oxford or Cambridge students would have at all, obeyed if ordered to carry their luggage on their heads and march five miles without rhyme or reason?" "Would there not have been one, man enough to refuse?" "We found not one, when the time came at Lahore, not one. This is the damned education that you teach our boys. You need not complain if we drag Indian boys out of such colleges which turn out only cowards." The shame of all this is the measure of their hate of us. In "The Drums of the Fore and Aft" a British regiment runs away and "comes again." In this country literally thousands, particularly among the students, are waiting, with teeth set, to "come again" and show that they are not cowards.

And all this is not confined to the educated classes. Strikes are common, and nearly all are against the Government or against English capitalists. Foreign rule and foreign capital are almost synonymous. Every meeting means denunciation of Government. The tenant peasants are insecure and rack-rented; the Government is their father and mother and does not help them. Prices rise and the middle classes starve; it must be the fault of the all-powerful Government. More and more the Government is becoming identified with millowners, with landlords, with conservative propertied classes, with every evil; and the "have nots" rally to Gandhi with increasing rage.

As Gandhi travels by train, thousand flock to every roadside station and surground his carriage to catch a sight of him so that no man can move on the platform for the press. He does not speak, but merely smiles, and they are content. At Partabgah, a country town in Oudh, there were 40,000 countrymen collected to see him; not one in ten could possibly hear a word of his speech. As he motors through the country, the villagers collect along the road waiting for patient hours to see him pass. At one little village we motored through, he stopped his car and held up his hand. As in the Bible narrative, they all seated themselves round about in a semi-circle by the roadside and he exhorted them. It is noteworthy that when they kiss the hem of his garment and "take the dust of his feet." he only looks acutely uncomfortable. It would be so easy to raise two pontifical fingers and deliver a benediction. But he just goes on calling the Government "Satan," as though he were any ordinary leader of an Opposition. It is not merely the humbled *intelligentsia* who writhe; there never was a Government so unpopular with all the people as is this irremovable Government.

The clay in the potter's hand is very tic. He can do with it what he likes—provided only and always that what he does is against Government. So far Gandhi himself is a factor for peace, and he can control the clay. Or is it, perhaps, a union between Saint and powder magazine, not clay? Clay is too inert a simile. The combination is very dangerous so dangerous that the other Hindu leaders of the movement are searching for a way out. The only hope for India, and for England, is that the Government meet them half-way. An irremovable Government has got to become removable, gradually and with grace, but removable. The only ways to deal with an irremovable Government are violent revolution or passive resistance carried to the limit anarchy in either case, and race hatred surpassing murder. A wise Government would call Pundits Motilal Nehru and Malaviya and Lajpatrai and C. R. Dass into conference to help devise schemes for making Government removable. These men mean business, and cannot be squared, but they are not rash, fearing the consequences like all true statesmen.

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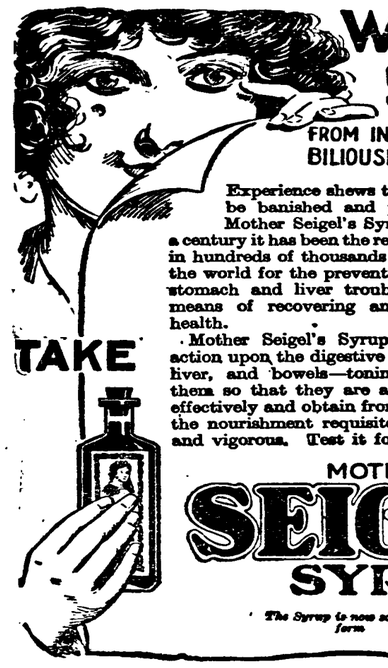

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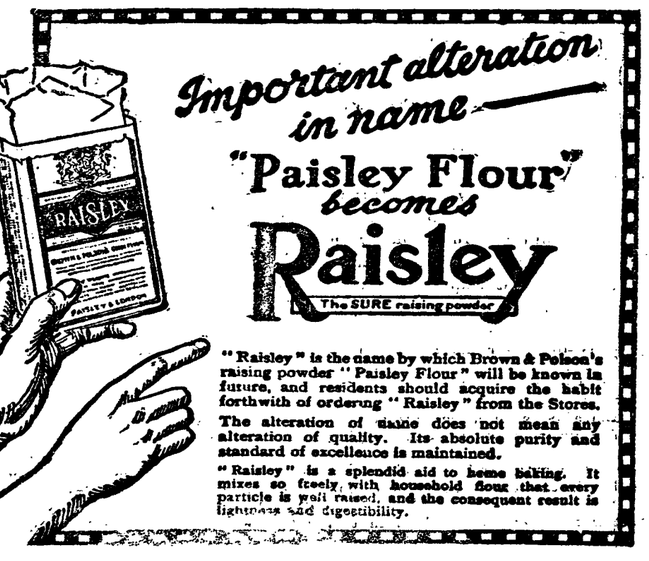

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OUR DELHI LETTER.

CONFERENCE WITH MR. GANDHI?

DELHI, Feb. 2.

Artificial Trumperies—Prospective Reception to Mr. Gandhi—Delhi Legislator's Feats—Rumoured Repentance.

This day next week the "Royal Messenger" will have arrived in the imperial capital a certain section of which is now trying to put on war paint, but the stupid pylons will not permit themselves to be decorated. Delhi is neither the "London of the East" where His Royal Highness is being wheeled from place to place in spite of the mournful silence all around him, nor is it that "historic" (though "benighted") Madras where the foundations of the British Empire in India are supposed to have been well and truly laid. Delhi, on the other hand, is the "tomb of the Empires" rich in the "grave-yard decorations" of the old as well as the new, rich in its dilapidated buildings of the earliest centuries and rich also in poverty and destitution. The blessings of modern civilisation against which Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore is preaching in the West are also scarcely noticeable in the lives and activities of the imperial citizens. A change therefore from Calcutta to Delhi is neither enviable nor happy, but that is what the destinies of the Duke are leading him to, however much a well-wisher like myself would like to save him from all disappointments. There is at least one feature of Delhi which is similar to what was witnessed by him in other parts of the country, whether in the jungles of the Central Provinces or amid the dust and din of the provincial capitals like Madras and Calcutta, and that is, the fixed determination of the majority of Indians, nay of practically those whose fortune it is not to be "birds of passage", to hold themselves aloof from all the artificial trumperies that are intended to herald the unveiling ceremony of the "New Era".

Military Rehearsals.

Even artificial trumperies require something of training and perfection. Military rehearsals are therefore now the order of the day in that part of the city which will have the honour and the glory of the Duke's visit. Every morning, the Civil Lines present a scene like that of a battle-field which is being reconnoitred by enemy troops except that there is a band accompanying them, playing its music. Their movements are so much protected from the gaze of the *Indian* pedestrians—*Indians*, not others, be it noted—that many Secretariat clerks are either held up by the police both at the Kashmere Gate and near the Government Quarters at Timarpur till the march is over (which means twelve noon) or are allowed to reach their offices late by other routes. In this quarter of the city several Maharajas and other ruling chiefs numbering about 150 are finding their residence, each accompanied, it is understood, by at least one hundred of his subjects, so that the report might easily get abroad that "the route of the Royal procession was lined by thick holiday crowds who vociferously cheered His Royal Highness," etc., etc. This is the first time in the history of India that Indian Princes are being followed to a Durbar in British India by so many of their faithful and loyal subjects; but it is not without its own significance. The fact of these Rajas having already arrived, is advertised by hundreds of motor cars running with the name of the state painted on them. The Union Jack and other flags of the Allied Nations are hanging on ropes tied to the pylons on both sides of the Alipore Road, and the booming of the guns are a great nuisance. The decorations in and around the Viceregal Lodge do no doubt arrest one's attention, but they seriously lack that hospitable ray which is necessary even in these "tamashas".

Prospective Reception to Mr. Gandhi.

Such is the spectacle which His Royal Highness will be beholden to witness on his arrival here at the Kingsway station, while from the opposite end, he will hear—if he has at all ears to hear—lamentations and stories of *hartal*. The people there are no less loyal; only they are more self-respecting; and under the guidance of Mr. Gandhi who is expected here at the time, they will behave themselves in the most admirable manner. Public meetings cannot be held because of the Chief Commissioner's *ukase*, but they have all decided to go even nine miles off to Ghaziabad in order to give vent to their lacerated heart. India's National Hero will arrive here on the twelth instant, and it appears that the reception that would be accorded to him by the real Delhi would far surpass what seems to be in store for the Duke, not only in grandeur and reverence but also in majesticity.

Delhi Legislator's Feats.

Practically all the members of the so-called Indian Parliament are now in Delhi from all parts of the country, and are very busy in adding to the already heavy list of resolutions and interpellations which stagger one's eyes. They know perfectly well that there is no earthly use of sending in any more resolutions and questions, but they have to just[illegible]ence and their election to th[illegible] And so, they snatch at some newspaper or other—in this I might add the "Bombay Chronicle" seems to be very helpful for the latest Indian news and frame questions in a way that even a school-boy would feel ashamed of. But the local dignitary has not been quiet. His office may be a sweet-meat shop at Chandni Chowk and his files may be sugar bags and ghee tins, but he feels that he is more honourable than others, in that he represents the imperial citizens at the seat of the Indian Parliament. As the "duly elected" representative of the great capital city he is highly proud of such distinguished members of his constituents as their Excellencies Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord and Lady Rawlinson, Sir William Vincent etc. This all-powerful legislator cannot therefore be expected to be silent; and he has consequently darted forth with a resolution which really does him credit. There is no legislative or executive council exclusively for the province of Delhi, and this resourceful member therefore recommends that the Chief Commissioner of Delhi should carry on the administration of the province in close cooperation and consultation with the "duly elected member for Delhi". Splendid indeed!!! On the face of it, this sounds like an inspired humour, but no one can deny that behind it all, there is a constitutional question which will strike admiration and respect for the person who is responsible for it. The resolution is bound to evoke sympathy and support from all the M. L. A.'s, but how many of them can understand the speech of their Delhi colleague which will be in Urdu (and that I understand a broken Urdu) remains to be seen. He would no doubt create some ripple of laughter by his dress, speech and pushfulness; and a first taste of this would be witnessed to-morrow when the formal oath-taking of all the members would take place in the Council Chamber at the Secretariat buildings.

Rumoured Repentance.

And so, after all, Lord Chelmsford is leaving this land of regrets and rupees, and Lord Reading snatches the Indian shore on the "All-Fool's Day"!!! With what a sigh of relief India will witness the departure of this Viceroy, will be seen by you on the Bombay Dock, but to us here in Delhi (and in Simla) there would be nothing but feelings of extreme pity that Lord Chelmsford is going out with the most unenviable and disappointing record with FAILURE (capitals please) writ large on it. But there is some hope that a tactician like Lord Reading will learn from Lord Chelmsford all that is necessary for steering India through the troublous times that are ahead. Lord Chelmsford will presumably warn the in-coming Viceroy, while handing over his charge, as to how to save himself from the clutches of the bureaucracy. However this might be, I feel it my duty to chronicle what is now only a matter of rumour, and no better, throughout Delhi. It is said that Lord Chelmsford is trying to arrange a conference with Mahatma Gandhi and other nationalist leaders at which prominent among the Moderates will also attend, to discuss the situation that has arisen. This sudden change for the better especially when about to relinquish his office, is no doubt inexplicable in the case of Lord Chelmsford, but at any rate, it is less inexplicable than the reported statement that General Dyer is finding money for the relief of those who fell as victims to his homicidal mania at Jallianwalla Bagh. Repentance comes, but too late.!!!

N. C. O. IN ASSAM.

PROPAGANDA IN VILLAGES.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Feb. 5.

His Excellency the Governor had a short tour in the non-cooperating district of Kamrup. Rumour is rife that his Excellency Sir Beaston Bell will become a *padre* and will join the Behala Oxford Mission. A national school have been started at Gauhati. Guardians of college boys in upper Assam are taking all possible steps to send back their wards to the colleges. Mahatma Gandhi was due here but his sudden departure for the Punjab has immensely disappointed the public of Assam. About half a dozen meetings have been organised in the villages of Kamrup for to-morrow. The Non-Cooperation movement has affected the masses more than the so-called educated people here, who are labouring under the delusive hope of getting good Government posts for their children.

SECOND INDIAN INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

BULLETIN NO. I

The Congress will hold its session in March (Easter Holidays).

The Members of the Executive Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, The Southern India Skin and Hides Merchants' Association, The Madras Piecegoods Merchants' Association and The Rice, Grains and Sugar Merchants' Association have formed themselves into the Reception Committee with power to add to their number. This means 102 Members. Further invitations are issued to all Industrialists, Businessmen, Economists and others interested in Industry, Trade and Commerce India and the Members of the Committee expect the Membership of the Reception Committee will exceed 300.

All prominent Associations are requested to send their Delegates and the Members of the Committee hope that all of them will be represented.

The Reception Committee will proceed to elect the Chairman very early.

Interpreters of the Chief Court of Rangoon have memorialised to the Lieutenant-Governor against the proposal of judges on the previous memorial, suggesting a higher intial rate and a higher maximum. (A.P.)

RLY. MEN'S CONFERENCE

RESOLVE TO BRING BACK HORNIMAN.

SUNDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. T. K. Vishwanath Rao from Burma moved:—"That this Conference draws the attention of Government to the following recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian Public Service:—

'A determined and immediate effort should be made to provide better educational opportunities in India so that it may become increasingly possible permit in that country (India), the staff (of officers) needed to meet all normal requirements (of the technical departments of Indian State Railway).'

"And to the recommendations of the Indian Industrial Commission as contained in para 158, page 124 of its report and urges that the technical schools and drawing classes attached to Railway workshops be improved and thrown open to Indians, wherever they may be reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and the same conditions, rates of pay, educational qualifications and prospects be offered to candidates of all races, without any distinction."

Mr. Srinivas Rao of the G. I. P. Railway seconded and Mr. Higde of the S. I. Railway supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

RAILWAY WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

Dr. Mukerji of the B. N. W. Railway moved:—

"This Conference requests that the Government of India be pleased to appoint a committee to enquire into the grievances of the railwaymen in India and Burma and into the causes of the present labour situation causing continued strikes of railwaymen and to suggest means to remedy those grievances and causes. The Committee to consist of an equal number of representatives, of Governmental, Railway Companies, General public, represented by the Legislative Assembly, the Railwaymen's Federation of India and Burma."

The resolution was duly seconded and supported, was carried unanimously.

REFORMS IN RAILWAY SERVICE RULES.

The following two resolutions were proposed by the chair, were also carried with acclamation:—

"That this Conference requests that the Indian Railway Board and the Board of Directors of the Railway Companies will be pleased to order the following reforms in the administration of Railways in India and Burma:—

(a) That the maximum salary of the Agent and heads of departments shall not exceed twenty-five times the minimum salary of the lowest paid servant on the Railway.

(b) That the discretionary powers of individual Railway officers with regard to appointment, promotion and dismissal of subordinates be withdrawn and vested in a Committee of three competent and representative officials.

(c) That the leave rules in force on Government-worked Railways should apply also to Railways worked by Companies.

(d) That compulsory leave given to Loco. and Traffic employees during slack seasons should not count against the leave due to the men under the rules.

(e) That men appointed as temporary hands be brought on regular establishment after a year's service, so that they may be eligible for all privileges of the service.

(f) That all Railway servants (including menials) be admitted to the benefits of the Provident Fund, that the benefits of the fund should apply to all alike as on the Government Railways, without any variation or length of service as laid down by some of the Companies; such resolution should be withdrawn.

(g) That all Railway subordinates be provided with decent accommodation according to their position and provided with necessary conveniences as are at present afforded to European and Anglo-Indian staffs where such quarters are not provided the men be allowed 25 per cent. of their respective salaries in lieu of house accommodation.

"(2) That co-operative stores should be established on all Railways when they have not been already opened and the Railways should assist the railwaymen in forming such stores by allowing free carriages of stores."

HORNIMAN'S RECALL DEMANDED.

The resolution with regard to Mr. Horniman is thus worded:—

(a) "That this Conference of workers of all Railways in India and Burmah places on record the valuable and disinterested services rendered by Mr. B. G. Horniman, late Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", to the cause of workers and especially the workers of the G. I. P. Railway during the strike in 1917.

(b) "That this Conference strongly condemns the action of Government of India and in particular the Government of Bombay for deporting him without any trial, (c) "That this Conference demands the authorities should remove the ban against him, and allow him to return to India immediately."

Mr. Gokhale said he thought himself exceptionally fortunate to be able to move that resolution, the great value of which was expressed by the continued cheering as soon as the name of Mr. Horniman was uttered. He was sure there was none in that huge audience, who did not know what Mr. Horniman had done for them, specially during their strike in 1917. By deporting Mr. Horniman from his sickbed and without a trial, the Government of Bombay did not do a great injustice to Mr. Horniman alone, but to them all because he was their true friend and helper.

Their duty and gratitude towards Mr. Horniman now wanted them to demand his release at once. They must now begin practical demonstration to get him back.

WHAT HORNIMAN DID FOR RAILWAYMEN.

Mr. Anantram Vaikuntram seconded the resolution. He said he appeared before them to second that resolution as one who had worked under Mr. Horniman in the cause of Labour and as one of the victims of the C. I. D. persecution. They all remembered Mr. Horniman was the first to come to the relief of the Railway workers, when the G. I. P. Railway workers struck work in 1917. He immediately started a relief fund with the help of Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee and others and opened grain shops for the benefit of the workmen, their women and children. The mighty police would not tolerate the good work of Mr. Horniman, but Mr. Horniman resisted like a true hero and never budged an inch from the path of his duty to the poor. They also remembered his valuable work during the last influenza epidemic. He went from chawl to chawl, room to room and nursed the poor. He organized a relief committee as the president of the Humanitarian League and did much more splendid work to relieve the poor of their sufferings. But, where was that man now? In a recent letter to him (speaker) he had asked him (speaker) to tell them all that the workers held the first place in his mind. Now, they passed several resolutions in several meetings, but there was no effect till now. If Mr. Horniman was to return it was only by the effort of the workers. Even in England he was not keeping quiet. He was working for them day and night. They would be wanting in duty if they did not attempt to bring him back. The Government had not only deprived him of his liberty, but also of his subsistence. They must now begin a vigorous demonstration and bring back their tried friend.

BE "HARTALIAS" IF HORNIMAN NOT RELEASED.

Mr. Miller, in supporting the resolution in Urdu said, he did not want them only to clap. They were soldiers of Labour and they must fight as soldiers of Labour. Of course, he did not know the gentleman whom the resolution concerned, but as he knew that the gentleman had a forehead like his and because he was a friend of the labourer like himself, he came up to support the resolution.

He remembered that during the session of the Trade Union Congress, even a lady, Mrs. Jinnah, had told them to organize and agitate and get back Mr. Horniman—of course, she did not tell them to strike because they had no unity then. They must now be up and doing. It was no use clapping. They must now take advantage of all agitations—the Irish agitation, the Non-Cooperation agitation, the Bolshevik agitation—and then go on with the fight. They were railwaymen and loyal railwaymen, but if the Government did not hear them they must become non-cooperators—and by Non-Cooperation he meant *hartalias*.

Mr. Bhukendas also supported the resolution.

"BE FRIEND IN NEED."

Mr. D. Chaman Lall, further supporting the resolution, said he remembered the occasion in November last, when he stood on that very platform during the session of the All-India Trades Union Congress. He then seconded a similar resolution about the same gentleman and he was sorry that mere passing of resolutions had no effect upon the Government of Bombay! (Shame.)

Continuing, Mr. Chaman Lall said he learnt from a friend whom he is bound to believe, that Sir George Lloyd once said that as long as he was the Governor of Bombay, there was no chance for Mr. Horniman to come back to India. (Shame.)

Why had the Government of Bombay made up their mind not to allow Mr. Horniman to come back to India as long as Sir George Lloyd remained in his office? It was, said Mr. Chaman Lall, because Mr. Horniman stood for the poor of our country and because he was a tireless helper of the workers of our country. That is also why Mr. Horniman was deported and now it was the duty of the workers to fight to get him back. Mr. Spoor at the time of his leaving Bombay, having been asked by the speaker as to what he had done for Mr. Horniman, told him that he had tried his best in the matter and that the question did not seem to him to be merely political, but he suspected there was another tinge in it. But the speaker did know what that tinge was. He believed that it was due to their lethargy that Mr. Horniman could be kept away from their midst for such a long time. If they were organized and if they fought for Mr. Horniman who had always fought for them, Mr. Horniman would have been set free long ago. It was Mr. Horniman who had made the first attempt to organize them and by organized work they were now going to be the owners of the Railways, the guaranteed proprietors of which had been fattening hitherto on the blood of the workmen. Mr. Horniman was their friend in need and was it not for them now to prove to be his friends in his need?

The resolution was carried with great enthusiasm.

Several more resolutions, urging on the Government and Railway administration that the Provident Fund, bonus and gratuities as substitutes for pensions should be treated as deferred pay and not a gift and must not be legally withheld under any plea, including strike; authorising the President of the Conference, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, to represent its views before the Indian Railway Committee; urging on the Government the importance of direct representation of the railwaymen in the Legislative Councils and the Assembly; drawing the attention of the Railway administration in India and Burmah to the very inadequate arrangement for the education of the children of Railway employees, etc., were carried unanimously.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla moved a vote of thanks to the President, which was seconded by Mr. M. A. Khan. It was supported by Dr. Mukerji and further supported by a representative of each Railway and was carried with acclamation.

The President, in the course of his concluding speech, expressed his gratitude to the delegates, members of the Reception Committee, the volunteers and the press of Bombay—specially the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Sanj Vartaman" for so ably helping their cause.

The President, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and many other distinguished visitors were then garlanded, and the gathering dispersed with shouts of "Bande-Mataram", "Lajpatrai-ki-Jai" and "Gandhi-ki-Jai", etc.

ACTIVITIES IN LYALLPUR.

EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR RAISING FUNDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

LYALLPUR, Feb. 5.

Mr. Gowardhandas with collegiate students reached Lyallpur on Thursday and delivered a lecture on Non-Cooperation, Mr Chintaram Banker presiding. A meeting was also held to divide the volunteers int different batches for the different parts district and several vakils offered their temporary services. Messrs. Choudri and Rambhujdutt arrived on Friday and was taken in procession to the meeting. His stirring speech proved very effective and the audience agreed to his proposals of paying one anna per rupee of the land revenue, one-fourth of the incometax and for others pies per rupee of the annual income. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Many offered their services for national work.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Choudri addressed the agricultural college students Many students at once decided on suspension of studies. Great agitation has been prevailing since the arrival of Lala Gowardhandas and Pandit Rambhujdutt. There has been a stir in the student community. Last night the students of the agricultural college, Lyallpur, convened meeting which lasted till 1 a.m. and unanimously a resolution was passed suspending study for one year. The students are on strike at the Sanatandharm School and the authorities are considering to nationalise the high school.

IRISH PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Irish Progressive League of New York City in sympathy with Indian independence:

"Whereas a message of sympathy with the Irish in their struggle for Freedom was drafted and dispatched by the Indian National Congress in session in Nagpur, India, at the same time that a Boycott of the coming visit of the Duke of Connaught to the East and a tribute to the memory of Lord Mayor Terence MacSwiney of Cork were voted on.

"Be it therefore resolved that the Irish Progressive League in a general meeting assembled, expresses its high sense of appreciation and gratitude to the Indian Congress for its message of support and encouragement to the Irish Republic and assures the Indian people of the ardent and unfailing cooperation of the Irish Race in their fight for the liberation of their country from the arrogant tyranny of the British Empire, which civilization regards as the meanest and most hypocritical mockery of human oppression that ever cursed the world.

"That copies of this resolution be sent to the Irish and British Ambassadors in Washington and to the Indian Societies in New York."

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Opinions of the Day.

Sham Christianity.

The "Nation".—For six years not a Christian deed has been done in the name of any Christian nation, nor, save by mockery of man's despair or in vain appeal to the moral sense of his rulers, has one Christian word been spoken in their behalf. It may even be said that our Christianity, professed but not followed, does us more harm than good, for while we use it to consecrate war, and to cloak greed and polity as religion, we mask our souls with a new and deep falsification. The Christian world is a simple dwelling, built for humble-minded men. We rear our proud temples on self-love and the depreciation of our neighbour. Worshippers of Moloch and Mammon, of Power and of Empire, would it not be better for us to own up, and, confessing that the God we worship lives not in the spirit of Jesus, follow a frank Diabolism in place of a sham Christianity?"

Allied Hypocrisy.

The "Leader".—The European nations fought among themselves not for the high ideals they avowed, but, as the peace treaties prove, for domination. The Central Powers were more frank in the statement of their war aims, but the Allies indulged in any amount of camouflage, and had they been not victorious and their real designs not been exposed by the sordid treaties, the world would have continued to believe in the sincerity of the professions made by them during the war. But they have proved false to the ideals preached by them, and the result is that everywhere they are being distrusted. At least the faith of eastern peoples in British honour and justice is practically gone, and no one is more responsible for it than the present British Government, which has recklessly squandered a rich moral heritage in the pursuit of material gains. The victorious powers of Europe have shown such an amount of selfishness and blind greed as to make it very doubtful whether they are fit to carry forward the torch of civilisation.

Whose Guest Is He?

The "Mahratta".—If royalty were above politics why should it be used only to calm down the *political* discontent in India? And pray, whose guest is he? When did the Bombay Corporation invite him? 'They were there as representatives of the City,' repeated Mr. Jamnadas, 'and as such they were legally and morally right in expressing their views *on behalf of the citizens of Bombay*.' Yes; but certainly not for voting such political addresses containing transparently false statements. They are representatives of the City for Municipal administration and nothing else. Mr. Jamnadas believes that the majority of the people of the City 'would be found to be in favour of giving a most hearty welcome'. Why then does he not convince himself in the matter? It now behoves the citizens of Bombay to falsify the belief of Mr. Jamnadas and declare with one voice that the welcome is on behalf of the City Fathers and not citizens of Bombay. Let them publicly declare that the Nation's honour and self-respect is even above Royalty, and we hope they will not shrink from this, their duty.

The Panacea.

The "A. B. Patrika".—The doctor in Gil Blas had only one remedy for all diseases. It is blood-letting and drinking of hot water. A man has got cholera, bleed him and give him hot water to drink. The man is bled and given hot water but instead of showing an improvement he sinks. The remedy is, bleed him more profusely and give him more hot water. And at last the man dies. The bureaucracy and their organs have similarly one cure for all political illness. Repress more and more and they will in due course disappear. The Non-Cooperation movement is getting more and more unpleasant and the European Association's suggestion is to put it down by violent means. But has not this remedy been tried in this and other countries in vain? Is it not a fact that the more you repress the more irresistible the evil becomes? Take the case of Ireland. All the orthodox methods of repression have been tried there. And what is the result? Ireland has been converted into a camp of rebels and implacable enemies who will prefer to be annihilated rather than submit. If the bureaucracy and their organs like the European Association had a bit of imagination or wisdom in them they would have talked of other remedies than repression.

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TRAGEDY AT TARN TARAN.

RELIGIOUS FEUD AMONG SIKHS.

1 KILLED: ABOUT 12 INJURED.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

Messrs. Kitchlew, Bholanath and Girdharilal wire from Amritsar:—

On the 26th January late at night information reached Amritsar of a *fracas* of a serious nature in Gurdwara at Tarn Taran. Alarming details followed the next day coupling the incident with the Nationalist party's name. Messengers came asking the undersigned to examine things and help the people as the District authorities had reached the spot with extra armed police and were endeavouring to ob tain complaints for prosecutions. We left for Tarn Taran about 1 p.m. On arrival first, we saw all wounded persons in the hospital and at their houses. We visited all places connected with the disturbance. We examined and took the statements of the people and principal persons of both sides.

FACTS OF THE INCIDENT.

The facts are as follow:—

Sirchari, Gurwara Management Committee Amritsar deputed Jathadar Tegasingh to go to Tarn Taran with a small party to induce pujaris at Tarn Taran to accept control of the Head Committee and to remove public complaints. On the 26th January about eight in the morning Jathadar Tejasingh and his forty companions reached Tarn Taran and upto 10 a.m. joined in Nagakeertan. After bhang he explained the object of their coming to the pujaris. It was mitually decided to meet in a small conference and the pujaris named Bhais Mhalsingh, Sewasingh, Gurditsingh Gurbuxsingh, and Sundersingh Tejasingh as their representatives. Akali Jatha nominated Sardars Tejasingh, Balwantsingh, Dansingh, Kartarsingh and Bahadursingh. The following leading citizens of the town also participated in the conference:—

Sardars Mohansingh, Santsingh, Mahatabsingh, Sundersingh Bishensingh Giansingh and Dharmsing. All met in Bungadhstan at about two in the afternoon.

THE FIVE CONDITIONS.

The following five simple conditions were laid before the pujaris for acceptance by the Jatha party: (1) that the full management of Gurdwara be under the Siromani Committee at Amritsar; (2) that a small local managing committee be formed under the control of the Siromani Committee; (3) that all existing defects and complaints of panth be removed; (4) that all who were found guilty (tankhaeeveh) should agree to abide by the decisions of the sangat, (5) that five singhs Rahatbahalwley, that is, those conforming to all the detates and conditions of Sikhism should act as granthis.

Free discussion continued till 5 p.m., when the represintatives of pujaris left to consult their friends and the rest joined the Diwan being held in front of Gurdwara. Here the Jatha people learnt that the pujaris were bent on creating trouble, and had hired people for this purpose. Not putting much faith in such rumours Sardar Sadhusingh openly declared that if there were any who were mosted into doing mischief on payment he would offer them one thousand rupees to serve the panth and to keep peace. Jathadar gave instructions to all his people not to retaliate under any kind of provocation, but to bear everything, even death, bravely in discharge their sacred duty.

At about 6-30 p.m. Pujaris Gurbuxsingh and Malsingh came to the meeting and said that their friends did not agree to the conditions proposed. They were told to give their own consent and that efforts would made later to bring round others; and get an index of their good faith they were asked to put Bhaisansingh, one member of the Jatha, as granthi to serve.

BEGINNING THE STORM.

Serigurn and darbar sahib both these pujaris agreed to this, and some eight or ten persons of the Jatha went with Bhai Sarasingh inside the temple which was full of pujaris and their men. He was not allowed to act as Granthi and some hot words were exchanged a few minutes late while Sardar Bahadursingh was addressin the Dewan from the steps one gola (an explosive ball) fell close to him. There wa commotion in the meeting inside the temple. Attack began by Pujaris and their men with chavis, takwa, and toka—all sharp instruments. Other explosive balls followed. Six balls in all were thrown from Bunga Nishan Sahib, from a height of about 24 feet. Bricks were thrown from the roo of Gurdutsingh's house. These balls fell at different places in the meeting, and exploded. Small bits of iron and nails out of these balls are said to have hurt the people. One ball fell to the left of the main gate of the temple. A Pujaree named Gurbuxsingh alias, Gachu, while running out of the temple was hit by one of these balls and bricks from the adjoining roofs, and women cried "baday goley men sanum mar sitia" meaning, our own ball has killed our own man. Jathadhar and his friends kept their presence of mind. guards were placed on all doors to stop further help to the attacking party in the temple. What took place inside is tragic and redounds to the heroic spirit of new nationalist Khalsas, Subedar Balwanthsingh of Kulla States. While he was bowing his head before the Darbar Sahib he was attacked from behind with something very sharp. The blow fell on his shoulder. He quietly came out by one door and stopped others from going in. Sahib Hazarasingh of Aldinpur was bending low opposite Sri Granth Sahib and while receiving blow after blow in this position, was heard to say: "Bharvo mar loo mem bhariwan uttey war nathin karana" meaning, "brothers kill me I will not retaliate on my brothers." Sardar Totasingh of Peha war manfully received deep outs on his own body to save others, and fell down exhaused. He was dragged out by guards on doors. Others who got badly hurt in the Jatha party are Gurbuxsingh, Lalbhsingh, Hukam singh and Ishwarsingh. They are still all under treatment. About eight or ten received slight injuries and got dressed in the hospital. One brave lady, Shrimati Mahander Kaur was very roughly treated by some females. This melee continued for a few minutes. Only all Pujaris and their supporters fled away. The selfless band of Nationalists then quietly but sorrowfully took possession of the temple, removed the wounded to the hospital, and looked after them.

THE POLICE ARRIVE.

Lehsilldar and a police-inspector came at about 10 p.m. They asked permission to come in and were allowed to do so gladly Both went in. Harmanda also saw every thing and are said to have picked up brick burnt "phoos" (sic) and small bits of sharp pointed things. They remained in the temple, about fifteen minutes. All speak highly of the helpful attitude of these two local officers and their assistants, Sardar Giansingh stated that Sardar Hukamsingh, Naib Teshildar, and a sub-inspector went round Pujaris' houses, enquiring if any of them was badly hurt and found none. No one among Pujaris was taken to the hospital, up to a late hour in the night of the 26th January. About ten or twelve were injured persons were brought in.

Next day, prominent Pujaris themselves admitted the serious blunder. The Committee have expressed deep regret and placed themselves entirely in the hands of the Sangat and agreed to abide by the decision of their Panths. They have also promised not to go to the court. In any case, we trust the police and other authorities will leave them alone in peace and not pester these misguided people any more by keeping any of them in the lock-up. We would wish and pray Nationalist. Khalsa Brothers to deal with repentent Pujaris in the same grand spirit of tolerance and forgiveness which was shown by their exalted and noble Gurus.

When we were making enquiries on the 27th January, news reached us at about 3 p.m. that Sewak Hazarasing had expired The funeral which took place on the 27th at Taran was a unique sight. Thousands flocked from Amritsar and neighbouring villages to pay their homage to their departed beloved of the panth who died for his faith, and at the very feet of his Guru. Hundreds of ladies also joined.

"NO FAITH IN GOVERNMENT'S JUSTICE."

Our going to Tarn Taran caused disquietitude to Sarkar's representatives who thought we would cause disturbance of peace by giving lectures to the excited people. The officers present were the Deputy Commissioner, Superintended and Deputy Superintendent of Police. They were assured by those present that their fears were groundless. Authorities talked to prominent members of the Akreli Jatha and Pujaris, separately. The former refused to lay any complaints. Jathadar Tejasingh plainly told Mr. Burton that they had no faith in Government's Justice. Government always insisted on evidence, and as he and his people knew not local persons and coud not see things clearly, due to darkness, they would not produce any false witnesses, and further said that they had come to heal and purify and not to create feuds and fights. They would cheerfully and quietly hear all expreme suffering for their faith. Master Mahatalsingh explained the circumstances leading up to the trouble, and which he said were correctly known to the authorities. We understand that threats and persuations both failed to induce Pujaris also to lodge complaints against the Jatha Party from Amritsar.

PURELY RELIGIOUS AFFAIR.

We relate here the careful enquiry that we have made. The Akali Jatha, we understand, have appointed an influential Committee to go further into the case. Our object is to show clearly and immediately that the whole unfortunate incident at Tarn Taran is entirely a reigious affair, and is in no way connected with politicals or political workers. We have been at pains to trace as to why it is that trouble arose in Tarn Taran and nowhere else, as practically the same Jatha has been round on the same mission to other Murdwaras as well, where nothing untoward happened.

PROBABLES CAUSES OF TROUBLE.

There appear to be two main causes at the root, first is the natural inclination of Pujaries to show fight when their interests are at stake. The second, which is more important, without which perhaps such faint hearts like Pujaris could never have dared to slow the fight, is the blundering attitude of Mr. King, Commissioner of Lahore Division. It is an open secret in Tarn Taran that Pujaries, seeing the activities of the Khalsa party in other places, anticipated a similar treatment, and went to take counsel of Mr. King. This officer, in spite of his long experience of this District and the knowledge of the doings of these Pujaris, instead of telling them to realise the true significance of this movement of reform, patted them on back and told them that they must oppose the treading on their rights, and, if need be, to apply to the Almighty Sarkar for support. Sardar Mohansingh, a highly respected leader of the town wrote to Mr. King on the 3rd of January and asked him to publicly contradict these rumours, which were detrimental to public tranquility. No reply was ever vouchsafed to Sardar Mohansingh, not even an acknowledgment. We are further strenghtened in this belief on being shewn an article in the "Khalsa Advocate" of the 21st January last, in which quotations to this effect are given from Mr. King's letter to the son of the late Baba Khemsingh Bedi's sons. We need not say anything further on this point. A persual of the article in question will confirm our contention. Another reason is the lack on the part of local and District authorities to take action immediately, and in time since the trouble was apprehended in Tarn, Taran as we find that help was asked for from Amritsar in the course of the 20th January and some extra police fully armed was sent from the headquarters at about 3 p.m. It is just possible that local officials did not interfere earlier with the best of motives.

BANKRUPTCY IN POLICE DEPT.

We cannot close this without saying that the Government officials never care to pay any respect to the deep feelings of the people on any matter. Why, of all police officials, Mr. Plomer, who is the most unpopular on account of his acts of high-handedness during Martial Law days, has been deputed to go to Tarn Taran in troublous times where his presence alone is disgusting to the people. If the attitude of Mr. King is deplorable, the retention of Mr. Plomer in Amritsar is certainly scandalous. Has Government not other capable officer to replace him, or is he indispensable here? In either case it shows bankruptcy in police department, and the sooner things are put right the better.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

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DELHI, Feb. 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. D. Craik, C.S., reverts to Punjab.

Justice Beachcroft is granted leave from 5th February to 28th August.

Lieut.-Col. J. Eutrican, I.M.S., officiates as Inspector-General, Burma.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. W. A. Watson officiates as Conservator of Forests, Burma.

Mr. W. Raitt is appointed officer in charge of paper pulp Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major D. G. Oliver is posted as District Judge, Hazara.

Mr. E. H. Ashworth, C.S., is appointed Assistant to A. G. G. Rajputana.

Major H. W. Pierpoint is posted as Agency Surgeon, Bandelkhand.

Lieut.-Col. S. H. Shunt, I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon, Gwalior.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. A. G. Rivaz has been posted as Deputy Controller of Currency, Calcutta.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Col. A. Cordell is appointed General Officer Commanding, Allahabad Brigade Area.

Lieut.-Colonels G. T. Birdwood and G. H. Frost retire from service.

Mr. H. H. Ley, C.S., succeeds Sir Ernest Low as Chief Controller, Surplus Stores.

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Calcutta—Saturday, July 28, 1917 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

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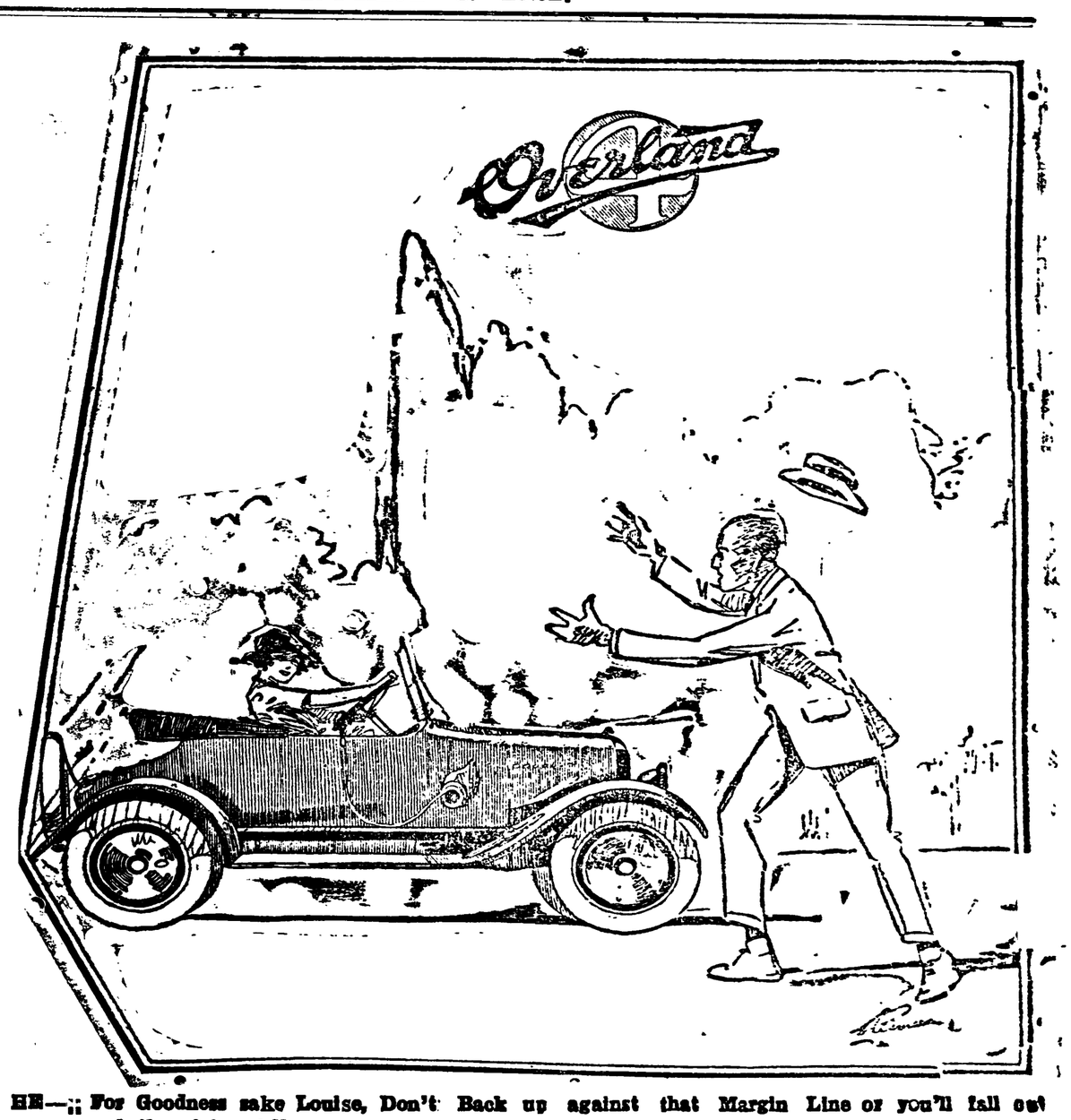

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THE FACTORY ACT.

OFFICIAL REVISION PROPOSALS.

SIXTY-HOUR WEEK AD PIED.

15 YEAR OLD "CHILDREN."

The following letter addressed to the Secretary of State by the Government of India (Board of Industries and Munitions) details the official amendments to the Indian Factories Act contemplated as the outcome of the International Labour Conference at Washington. In a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated January 14, 1921. Mr. Montagu says: "I cordially approve your proposals." The Indian Governments letter is as follows:—

We have the honour to address you regarding our proposals for the revision of the Factories Act (XII of 1911). The ratification of the Draft Conventions and the acceptance of the Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at Washington, have been discussed in our Despatch No. 16 Industries of 1920. The proposals made there will involve a considerable amount of fresh legislation, the most important part of which will be the revision of the Factories Act. We have already considered the main principles of this revision, and we hope to be able to introduce the necessary Bill (or Bills) early in the first session of the new Legislature.

The changes that will arise directly or indirectly out of the draft conventions and recommendations of the Washington Conference have already been indicated in our Despatch No. 16-Industries of 1920. The important changes are three in number:—

(1) We purpose to insert provisions enforcing the 60-hour week including regulations for exceptions permitted by Article 6 of the Draft Conventions and a provision for the rate of pay for overtime as required by the same article. This proposal has been prominently before the public for many months, and has received considerable support and no serious opposition.

(2) We propose to raise the minimum age for children from 9 to 12 with transitory provisions to allow of all children employed in factories when the Act comes into force, to continue working. As stated in our previous despatch, we further propose to provide that no children under 11 be admitted to a factory from the commencement of the revising Act and that no children under 12 be admitted on or after the first July, 1922. We anticipate some opposition to this reform. All local Governments and most public bodies recognise that the present minimum age can be raised with advantage. At the same time, we must admit that there are few opinions in favour of raising the minimum to 12 years; but our international obligations make it impossible for us to advocate any lower age, and we believe that the change we propose is in itself not merely beneficial, but urgently required.

(3) We propose to amend the definition of a "factory" so as to include all factories employing not less than 20 persons and using power: and to give local Governments power to extend the application of the Act to any factory employing not less than 10 persons, whether power is used or not. We propose also to repeal the exceptions at present made in favour of electrical generating and transforming stations and indigo, tea and coffee factories, and to grant exemption to such factories only in respect of certain provisions of the Act.

MINOR CHANGES.

The minor changes, consequent on the decisions of the Washington Conference, include—

(a) the prohibition of the employment of women and young persons in certain lead processes;

(b) the assumption of power to make rules for the disinfection of anthrax-infected wool;

(c) the alteration in the scheme of exceptions in the present Act. In this connection, we propose to delete all the present schedules, and to substitute more general exceptions regulated by principles similar to those specified in articles 2, 3 and 6 of the Draft Conventions limiting the hours of work. The power of granting exemption will be delegated to local Governments as at present, but will be limited by the general principles laid down.

We recognise that in some respects the changes detailed above exceed the requirements of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations. The possible extension of the Act to factories that do not employ power is a case in point. But it has been brought to our notice that it is urgently necessary to have powers to regulate the conditions of labour in several factories that do not employ mechanical power; and in some such factories very grave abuses are said to exist at present. The revision of the whole scheme of schedules also goes somewhat beyond the requirements of the International Conference. The schedules at present grant exemptions principally from the provisions for the daily interval and for the weekly holiday. The exemptions granted are, in our opinion much too wide; and in any case it is preferable to regulate the principles on which exceptions should be allowed rather than to exempt particular industries in toto, e. g.," it is scarcely possible to justify provisions whereby the manager of a tannery can work all his men 7 days in every week and the manager of a printing press can work the whole staff from morning to night without any interval.

But we do not propose to confine the revision of the Factories Act to the change suggested above, as we believe that the time is now ripe for a considerable advance in this form of legislation. Not only has there been a great increase in the size and the number of industrial undertakings in India, but public opinion has made a large advance, and reforms, which could not have been contemplated ten years ago, will now, in our opinion, commend themselves to most of the industrial population and to the public at large. At the same time the experience of ten years has indicated certain defects in the present Factories Act and has suggested various improvements. We propose here to put before you the changes we contemplate, except those that are mere alterations of language or are very trifling in their effect.

NEW DEFINITION OF A "CHILD."

We propose to extend the statutory definition of a child so as to include all children between the ages of 12 and 15 years. In our opinion, the present provision whereby young persons of 14 years of age are treated as adults can no longer be defended. Few boys of 14 are able to work for 12 hours, which is the maximum daily limit for male adults that we are proposing below. However unfit or undeveloped a boy is, he can be employed as a full timer if he is 14 years of agel. A visitor to Indian factories is often struck with the low stature and lack of muscle among many children who are about to pass from half-timers to whole-timers. The alternative lies between raising the age for a child or the introduction of a class of young persons The possibility of introducing a class of young persons was carefully considered when the proposals of the Factory Commission of 1908, were reviewed and the serious objections then made to this proposal have, in our opinion, lost little of their force. In view of the fact, morever, that we propose to afford much greater protection to adult labour than has hitherto been possible, the arguments in favour of a persons' class lose much of their force, and we believe that the extension of the age of childhood will be sufficient. We do not regard the present proposal to raise the minimnm age to fifteen as a final solution of the question. But no proposal for alteration of the Act in this respect has yet been before the public and we recognise that the changes we are making in other directions will arouse no little opposition and may cause some temporary dislocation of industry. We consider that our proposals in this respect represent the most that is possible at the present time, and, taken in conjunction with our proposals for the further regulation of the hours for children and for adults, will afford adequate protection to young persons. Slight amendments in the provisions relating to certification, including the grant of power to certifying surgeons to revoke certificates on the ground of physical incapacity, will, we hope, afford still further protection.

POSITION OF NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES

A further important change that we propose is the abolition of the distinction at present made between textile and non-textile factories. We consider that the most important of the restrictions at present imposed on textile factories can be applied with advantage to non-textile factories, and that the remainder are no longer necessary. Thus, we propose to extend to non-textile factories:—

(a) the limitation of the daily hours of work for male adults to 12 hours:

(b) the limitation of the daily hours of children to 6;

and we propose to remove the present limitations of the hours between which a person may be employed and within which the machinery may be used, We believe that, if provision is made for a register detailing the hours of work of each person employed, the necessity for these restrictions will disappear.

We propose to amend the section relating to daily intervals so as to provide for an interval of at least an hour after every 6 hours' work in the case of adults and of at least half an hour for all children who work more than 5 hours.

Certain improvements are called for in the provisions relating to health and safety. The most important of these is the insertion of a provision taking power to regulate artificial hamidification, We are proposing to take steps to secure a comprehensive enquiry into this question, but we cannot hope to obtain any results until after the new Act has come into force; But it is important that we should have powor to make rules as soon as our enquiries have disclosed what is necessary in this recpeet, Other new provisions that are necessary include a section designed to prevent accidents that may be caused by defects in the structure of factory buildings, and a section on the lines of Section 17 of the British Factories and Workshops Act to prevent the use of dangerous machinery. We also contemplate further restrictions on the presence in factories of children who are below working age.

HIGHER MAXIMUM FINES.

The present scale of maximum fines which dates from 1891 is no longer adequate. Many factories now work on so large a scale that even the maximum fines at present possible will probably prove to be no longer deterrent; there has been at the same time a considerable depreciation in the value of money. We propose to substitute for Rs. 200, where this is the maximum, Rs 1000 and for Rs. 20, Rs. 50

The existing provisions for the weekly holiday are far from satisfactory. Large classes of workers get no weekly holiday at all, and in the case of others the present cumbrous provision makes evasion a simple matter. We believe that more stringent proposals for a weekly holiday are necessary and that they will meet with very general approval. We desire to provide for a statutory holiday on Sunday, and to allow managers to substitute another day of the week only over periods of considerable length, At the same time, we intend to cut down the present exceptions and exemptions as far as possible.

The last reform that is required is the abolition of the exceptions at present made by Section 27 in favour of ginning and pressing factories. This section has proved quite unworkable in practice and has been condemned by every factory inspector who has attempted to work it. The report of the Indian Cotton Committee has disclosed serious abuses in such factories and has added a further argument for the withdrawal of the latitude at present allowed.

We trust that these proposals will receive your approval. The preparation of the necessary drafts is now being undertaken, and they will be forwarded to you as soon as possible. In view of our desire to introduce the new legislation as soon as the Legislative Assembly and Council of State meet, we request your sanction by cable to our proposals.

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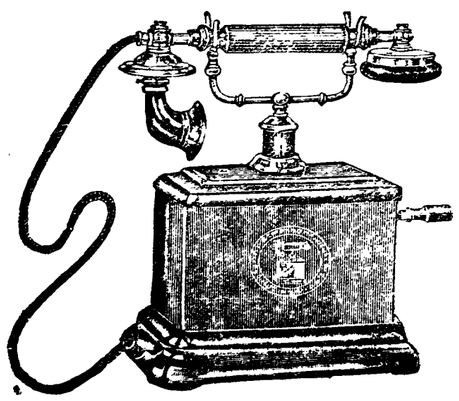

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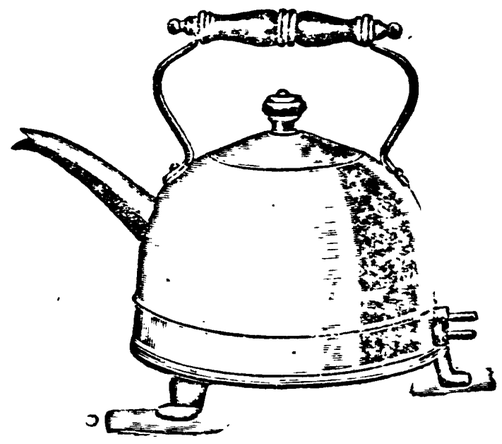

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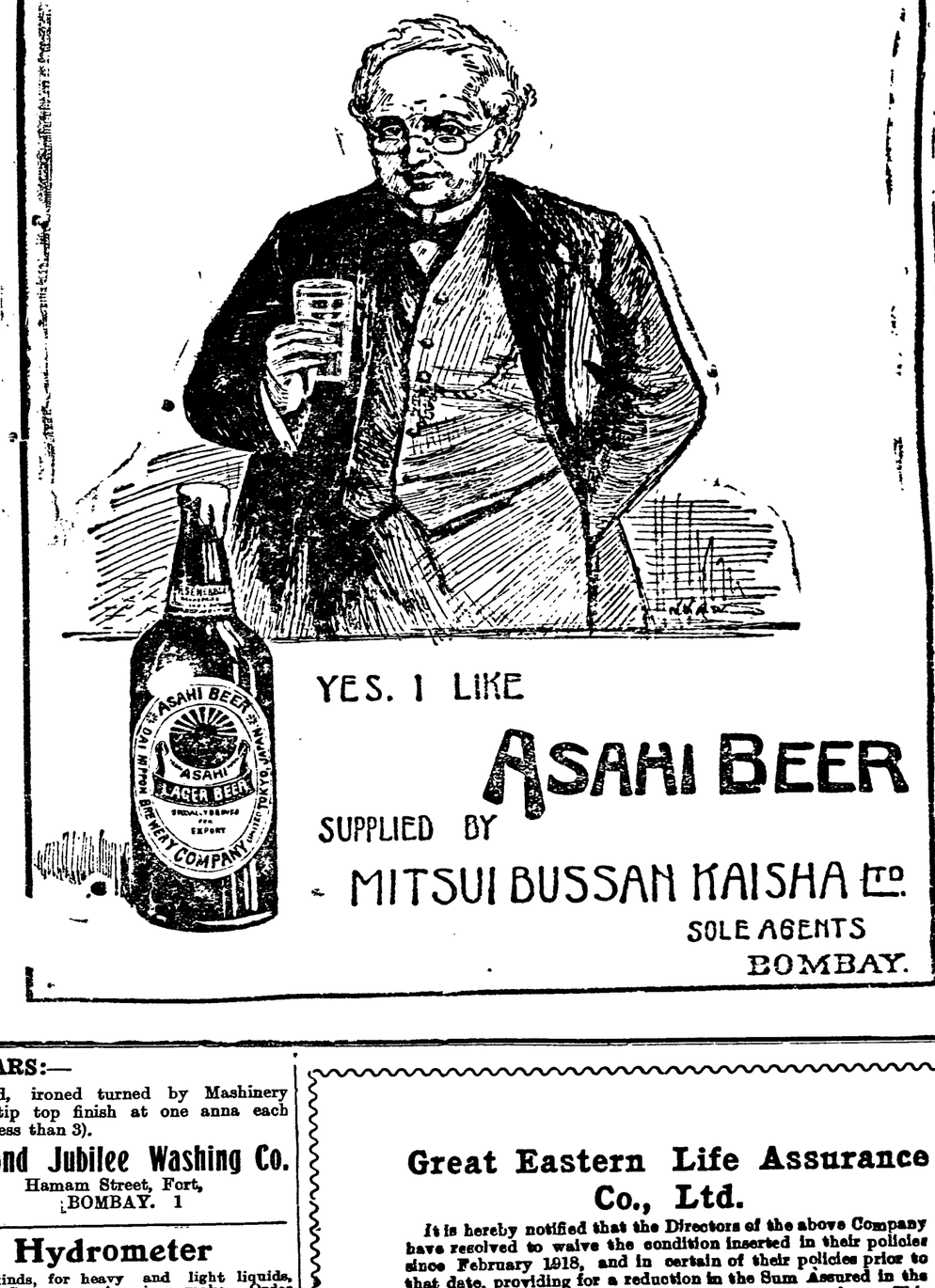

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